THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

JUSTICE TRIUMPHANT.

Decision by the Supreme Court.

The Injunction Dissolved

All Delays Defeated.

The Voice of the People Heard.

Penn Square the Site.

The Work to Go Forward.

The Decision in Full.

Supreme Court at Nisi Prius—Chief Justice Thompson and Judges Agnew, Read, and Williams.

This morning the Supreme Court finally settled the public buildings question by dissolving the injunction heretofore granted against the commissioners. The opinion was read by Judge Read, who reviewed the case at great length, and in conclusion dissolved the injunction. The following is the opinion in full:—

Matthew Baird and others vs. John Rice and others, in equity. Sur bill and amended bill. Sur motion for injunction.

Read, J.:—

On the 30th March, 1870, was passed an act in relation to a site for the public buildings in the city of Philadelphia, providing for their erection on the site which the largest number of voters shall declare their preference for by their ballots. The only material part of this law now is the proviso that the buildings shall not be placed on Independence Square.

On the 5th of August, 1870, another act was approved by the Governor, appointing certain persons commissioners for the erection of the public buildings required to accommodate the courts, and for all municipal purposes in the city of Philadelphia; and they were authorized and directed to locate them on either Washington Square or Penn Square, as may be determined by a vote of the legally qualified voters of the city of Philadelphia, at the general election in October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy. At this election the qualified voters of the city cast 51,625 votes for Penn Square, and 32,825 votes for Washington Square, being a majority of 18,800 for Penn Square; thus establishing, beyond all question, the unbiassed choice of her citizens.

The board, which had organized under the law, proceeded to execute the duties prescribed, and were met by a bill in equity, filed by six citizens, and an amended bill by the same individuals.

The first bill was against the commissioners. The amended bill was against the commissioners and the members of the Select and Common Councils. Each bill has two prayers for injunction; and a motion for a preliminary injunction has been very fully argued on the merits before the Chief Justice and his brethren, whom he has called in for advice.

The question really presented is, whether the plan proposed by the commissioners, to place the public buildings at the intersection of Broad and Market streets, and upon the streets themselves, is legal, or, according to the language of counsel, "constitutional." "The plans now being made," says Mr. McArthur, the architect, "have streets of 135 feet in width, on the southern and eastern and western fronts, and 205 feet in width on the northern front. These widths are from the extreme projections of the building, the average widths being much greater."

This involves the original plot of the city as laid out by William Penn, with a square of eight acres in each quarter of the city, to be kept open forever, and a centre square of ten acres in the centre of the city for public buildings for public concerns. Out of 1280 acres the founder devoted 32 acres for open gardens for ventilation and health, and ten acres for public buildings. These dedications were made by Penn more than one hundred and seventy years ago, and upon the faith of which lots were sold, and the city built. The plan before us proposes to carry out one part of Penn's plan, by placing in the centre of his city a magnificent and most useful structure, to accommodate the municipal business and concerns of near a million of people.

"There are also in each quarter of the city a square of eight acres, to be for the like uses as the Moorfields are in London." Here is a specific dedication, and when we find what were the uses in Penn's time (1682) of the Moorfields, we then see what were to be the uses of the four squares of eight acres.

William Penn was an Englishman, and his early colonists were Englishmen, and their habits, customs, manners, usages, and terms were English; and in seeking their meaning we are obliged to look to the mother country. He was born in London in 1644, and died in 1718; and he was twice in Pennsylvania, once in 1682 for two years, and again in 1699 for two years.

It appears by a map of London as it was in 1563, that there were north of the city walls two fields marked on it—one called Schmyt Fyelds which for a long series of reigns was the field of gallant tilts and tournaments, the other called Finsburie Fyeld. The first is now West Smithfield, in which market the most lucrative and largest business is transacted for the sale of all kinds of cattle in the world. The second comprised gardens, fields, or morass, the last being the original state of this part of London. This tract was in the manor of Finsbury, or rather Fensbury, and in the days of the historian Fitzstephen was an errant fen. This map represents the Moor Gate in London Wall opening into it, and a marked tract as far as Finsburie court with a Dogge House some distance to the right of the gate.

These Fields were outside of the city of London, and there is a memorandum on the plan or map, "Moorfields not divided nor planted." At the close of Queen Elizabeth's reign and the commencement of King James' reign, Moorfields was divided and planted, as we find by the concurrent authority of Seymour and Maitland in their valuable accounts of London. In Seymour's "Survey of London," vol. 1, p. 17, it is said, speaking of Moorfields:—

"In the mayoralty of Sir Leonard Halliday (Anno 1606) these fields (before an unhealthful place) were turned into pleasant walks, set with trees, compassed with brick walls, and made convenient by sewers under ground for the conveyance of water, which cost the city five thousand pounds, or thereabouts. The lower part of them has been gravelled and railed in a very strong and handsome manner, and the plantations there, which are like so many gardens in the four quarters, were not finished until the present year (Anno 1733), in the mayoralty of John Barber, Esq."

These fields, called Moorfields and West Smithfield, were absolutely prohibited from ever being built upon by the charter of King Charles the First of the 18th October, 1638, granting them to the corporation of the city of London, it being an express condition of the grant, in this positive language:—

"We will also, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, declare and grant that the said mayor and commonalty and citizens and their successors forever may have, hold, and enjoy all those fields called or known by the name of the Inward Moor and Outward Moor, in the parish of St. Giles, without Cripplegate, London, St. Stephen in Coleman street, London, and St. Botolph without Bishopsgate, London, or in some or any of them; and also all that field called West Smithfield, in the parish of St. Sepulchre, St. Bartholomew the Great, St. Bartholomew the Less, in the suburbs of London, or in some of them, to the uses, intents and purposes after expressed; and that the said mayor, commonalty, and citizens and their successors may be able to hold in the said field, called Smithfield, fairs and markets there to be held, and to take, receive, and have pickage, stallage, tolls and profits appertaining, happening, belonging, arising out of the fairs and markets there, to such uses as the same mayor, commonalty, and citizens or their predecessors had held or enjoyed, and now hold and enjoy, or ought to have, hold and enjoy the said premises last mentioned, and to no other uses, intents or purposes whatsoever; and that we, our heirs or successors, will not erect or cause to be erected, nor will permit or give leave to any person or persons to erect or build a new one, or any messuages, houses, structures, or edifices in or upon the said field called Inner Moor, or the field called Outer Moor, or the said field called West Smithfield, but that the said separate fields and places be reserved, disposed, and continued to such like common and public uses as the same fields heretofore and now are used, disposed, or converted to." Maitland's History of London, p. 312.

This charter is specially stated in "Norton's Commentaries on the History, Constitution, and Chartered Franchises of the city of London" (third edition revised, 1869), p. 400:—"The King declaring that he will not allow these fields to be built upon." In an article in the twenty-eighth volume of the "Law Magazine and Law Review" on the Charters of the city of London, Mr. Serjeant Pulling, very high authority, says, page 270, "Charles I granted further the tracts of open ground, then called Moorfields, and also expressly confirmed the city title to West Smithfield, with a proviso that they should not be built upon."

In 2 Maitland's History of London, p. 892, is a print, dated 1754, representing the lower quarters of Moorfields as four rectangular gardens, planted with trees and surrounded by walks. See, also, 1 Id., 432 The City and Liberties of London after Great Fire of 1666, and Id., 369, London as fortified in 1642 and 1643.

Even Pennant, in 1790, recognizes this state of things, for he says, p. 253, "Successive attempts brought the ground into the state we see it at present, most part of which, except the still neglected Moorfields, is covered with streets."

The enclosed moorfields, under the names of Finsbury Square and Finsbury Circus, two railed squares, or gardens or six and four acres, and West Smithfield, six acres, are to be found in the map of London, in Bohn's Pictorial Handbook of London, 1854, or in that of the Great London Directory of 1855. "Squares," says Bohn, p. 769, "are an excellent feature, peculiar to the large towns of England, but more particularly to London, being distinguished from the Piazze, Plazas, Places, etc., of continental cities, by having originated in a sacrifice of building ground, not to the purposes of ornament and architectural beauty, but to the pure necessity of ventilation. They are therefore in the newer parts of London, more numerous and larger than in other capitals, but not appended to any public buildings (which usually hide in obscure secondary streets), and not making any pretension to more adornment than the ordinary dwellings. A garden inclosed by open railing serves to hide the ugliness of sham art, refreshes the eyes, wearied with the sombre monotony of our rude dwellings, and though occupying some of the space, hardly impedes the circulation of air, but, according to modern chemists, actually helps to renew it."

After speaking of Inigo Jones' attempt to introduce the Italian Piazza in Covent Garden, he says:—"His next attempt of the same kind (Lincoln's Inn Fields) has been more fortunate, remaining still the largest ventilation of London, next to its parks (more important even than they, from its central situation), and now by far the best grown with timber. The equilateral form of this prototype of our squares has been pretty generally followed in all of them till within the last twenty years, but we now have them of all proportions, up to a lengthy slip, besides one oval (Finsbury Circus), and many semicircles or segments, called crescents. For all rectilinear figures, even triangles, the term square is retained."

"The following are the chief squares of the older class (rectangular, with their sides nearly or quite equal), with the approximate area of each in acres: Lincoln's Inn Fields, 12; Russell Square, 10; Belgrave, 10; Grosvenor, 7; Portman, 7; Park Square, Portland Place, 7; Euston, 7; Finsbury, 6; and seventeen others."

Of an oblong shape, 13.

Openings of other regular forms:—Finsbury Circus, 4; and five others.

Places of irregular forms:—Smithfield, 5; and three others.

"All openings exceeding an acre or two have now been planted with railed gardens, except Smithfield and Trafalgar Square."

The last is called an artificial stone quarry.

In the Commonwealth vs. Alburger, 1 Wharton, 473, Judge Sergeant, speaking of Holme's map, says: "The plan was engraved and impressions taken for the use of those interested;" and says of the original, it is "an official paper on file in the proper office, of great antiquity and public importance;" and it is so treated by Judge Smith in his learned note in 2 Smith's Laws, p. 107.

"Now," says Judge Sergeant, p. 474, "the first of these plans (Holme's) lays down the streets of the city, and the five public squares, lying across the streets, so as not to be mistaken, or confounded with the rest of the ground assigned for lots or left vacant. The lots of the first purchasers are marked on the plan by numbers. In three of the squares the lots run up to them and in front of them, giving ten lots on the south and east of the northeast public square, six lots on the north and east of the southeast public square, and five lots on the north and west of the southwest public square, but no lots are placed on the squares. So the lots continue along High street to the centre square, both from Delaware and Schuylkill Front streets, but stop at its boundaries. The second plan agrees with the former; but in addition, the northeast and southeast squares have written on their face "eight acres for public uses;" the northwest, "eight acres for public uses, by William Penn, Esq.," the southwest, "eight acres allotted for public uses," etc." On the "Centre Square, ten acres." This is strong evidence to show that these spaces of ground were laid out as squares for public uses, distinct from the streets and lots, and other property in the city bounds, when the original plan of the city was made by its founder.

"The advertisement annexed to the list of first purchasers stands on the same footing as the list itself. After describing the site of the city and its advantages, it says:—'In the centre of the city is a square of ten acres; at each angle are to be houses for public affairs, as a meeting-house, Assembly or State-house, market-house, school-house, and several other buildings for public concerns. There are also in each quarter of the city a square of eight acres, to be for the same uses as the Moorfields in London.' Moorfields were secured to the city of London by charter, dated October 18, 1638, from being built on, and that they should be put to such like common and public uses as they had been and were used for."

"That five public squares were thus laid off by the founder, and the first purchasers here, in the original plan of the city, in 1683, and were then dedicated to public uses, is thus a fact as clearly established as any ancient fact can be by evidence, especially as no plan or draught or statement to the contrary has ever been made or suggested in these times or for a long time after. If there is any fact in the history of the city, universally acknowledged without question by its inhabitants, its founder, its historical writers, its maps and plans, and owners of property and settlers, it is that Penn laid off five public squares for public uses." Commonwealth vs. Alburger, 1 Wharton, 475.

The Centre Square is distinctly mentioned in his charter to the city, dated the 25th October, 1701, "and the one-and-twentieth year of my government." In a map of the improved part of the Province of Pennsylvania, by Thomas Holme, Surveyor-General, in the right hand corner, there is a small plan of the city with the five squares on it, Broad street and High street are represented running up to the Centre Square, on which appear four buildings, one at each angle, and a building directly in the centre of the square, or what might be called the intersection of the two streets, if continued through the square, with a steeple or belfry. I have been furnished by Henry E. Keene, Esq., a descendant of John Lukens, Surveyor-General from 1761 to 1789, with an engraved map of the city, found among his papers. On the upper part of this plan are the names of the first purchasers, and below them a view of the State-house, which was finished in 1734. Upon the plan are the four squares, on each of which is engraved, "a Publick square, 8 as." On the Centre Square it is, "a Publick square, 10 as., Cen-ter." "The old court-house had been built in 1707, in Market street, above Second street, and was used not only as a hall of justice, but also as a legislative hall, in which the provincial assemblies transacted their business, and the general elections were held there."

A market-house had been built from the court-house to Third street, and by an act of Assembly of 23d March, 1786, the wardens of the city were authorized and required to extend the market-house from Third to Fourth streets, and under a subsequent general act the market-houses were extended to Eighth street, and built west to Broad street, and on Broad street, south of Centre Square.

Under the word "watering," the city of Philadelphia erected their water-works. They consisted of two receiving basins on the Schuylkill, above Chesnut street, an engine-house, on a hill corner of Chesnut and Front streets, with a brick-arched conduit to conduct the water to the Centre Square, where it was pumped up into the centre engine-house for distribution in the city. This building at the intersection of Broad and Market streets was placed there by the city without the authority of any legislative act, and remained there for a quarter of a century, until rendered useless by the improvements at Fairmount.

The public records remained in Philadelphia from 1681 to 1799, when the seat of government was removed to Lancaster, where the Legislature sat in the brick court-house, at the intersection of King and Queen streets, the two principal streets, until its removal to Harrisburg, in 1812. The court-houses in Reading, York, Easton, and other county towns were similarly situated.

The original square was 10 acres, and this area could only be obtained by including Broad and Market streets; but this can make no difference, for the Legislature is simply appropriating the square and the streets to the purposes to which the square was originally dedicated. But the power of the Legislature over the streets cannot be a matter of discussion, and it is provided that, "In the event of the ultimate selection of Penn Squares as the site for the said public buildings, the said commission shall have authority and they are hereby empowered to vacate so much of Market and of Broad streets as they may deem needful; provided, however, that the streets passing around said buildings shall not be of less width than 100 feet."

It is objected that this act is a law impairing the obligation of contracts, and therefore unconstitutional by the Constitutions of the United States and of this State.

On the 26th March, 1866, the Legislature passed an act authorizing the improvement of Broad street, the real object of which was the removal of all railroad tracks from it, and their prohibition in it for the future. These railroad tracks were to be removed by money voluntarily subscribed by the citizens to compensate their owners, and the improvements on said street, such as repaving by Nicolson pavement, were to be paid for by the owners of property abutting upon the said street, and in consideration of either one or the other, or both, no railway tracks or other obstructions prejudicial to the purposes of said act should be laid, constructed, or maintained upon it. It is clear this act has no application to such a building as the present; and if it had, no voluntary subscription of a single dollar ever has been made, and the Nicolson pavement never has been paid for, but the city is left to pay nearly the whole cost, being upwards of $100,000.

Of the plaintiffs there are but two who have paid a cent for any part of the Nicolson pavement, and they are the owners of 100 or 200 feet front on this great street, eleven and a half miles long, or having a front of 121,540 feet, and who seek to represent all the other owners of property on it. There is nothing in the act of 1866 preventing this erection either in its language or its spirit, and the two plaintiffs have shown no case for the interference of this court.

The city of Philadelphia has expended, and is still expending, large sums of money for a great public park for the health and recreation of her citizens, whilst she has entirely neglected the comfort and convenience of the inhabitants in the daily transaction of judicial and municipal business. Our courts are not adequately provided with proper court-rooms, consultation and retiring rooms, or rooms for jurors and for witnesses, and have no fire-proof offices for the preservation of valuable records; the Recorder's office is in the second story of a bank, and the various city offices are so scattered in every direction as to require a special directory for a citizen having business with the city authorities.

This site has been selected by the public voice, and it should now be the business of every fair-minded citizen to see the buildings pushed to a speedy completion.

Injunction dissolved.

NEW YORK MORALS.

Bigamy in High Life—The Bridegroom Goes to the Altar Prepared to Blow His Brains Out if His Villainy is Discovered.

The N. Y. *Post* of last evening has an editorial article telling this strange story:—

Not many days ago there was a fashionable marriage in one of our up-town churches. The bridegroom was a remarkably handsome man, of nearly thirty years of age, well known in what is called fashionable society as an agreeable, liberal bachelor and "ladies' man." The bride was a lovely girl, belonging to one of our best known families, and esteemed for her character as much as admired for her beauty.

The friends of both were present; and nothing surprising occurred at the ceremony, save that all present remarked upon the appearance of the bridegroom. He was apparently so oppressed by some great sorrow or anxiety that he could not smile nor command a cheerful word.

The pair had spent but a few days together, when the husband, after an interview with his young wife, which left her almost crushed in mind, hastily called at his late bachelor rooms, which he had not yet given up, burned a large number of papers, packed up a few precious articles, and suddenly disappeared; and no one of his friends now knows where he is to be found.

But one dreadful truth reached their ears too quickly. At one of our new hotels in the centre of the city, but a few blocks from the church in which the marriage was performed, there were found a woman and several children bearing his name, and she found no difficulty in establishing her right to it. She is many years older than he.

They were married when he was scarcely more than a boy, and have never published the marriage; but they never quarrelled nor separated. He still supported her and visited her, and on the very day of the second marriage, at noon, he made her a long visit, in his usual manner.

This event has been a sudden shock to both families, and the absolute concealment of his marriage from all his friends for many years, while his wife and children openly bore his name in public hotels in this city, is as unaccountable to them as it will be to others. The young man was for several years an internal revenue officer in this city, but for some years past has been employed in a bank down town. He has paid three thousand dollars a year for the board of his wife and children, while receiving a salary of only two thousand; and has yet maintained his bachelor life with lavish expenditure. In his rooms are said to have lain not far from a hundred suits of clothes, with expensive books, and many other evidences of wealth. But his accounts at the bank are said to be entirely correct. His full understanding of what he was doing appears from the fact that he carried to the altar a pistol, with the fixed purpose, as he afterwards said, of blowing out his brains there if the ceremony should be interfered with.

The Mystery Solved.

The *Post's* sensation has been verified by further discoveries. It is indeed a sad story of duplicity, infatuation, and desertion.

Calvin R. Cross, the nephew of Mr. James M. Cross, and son-in-law of Cornelius Vanderbilt, is the cause and hero of the scandal. He has been employed in the Central National Bank. Five years ago, in Boston, he married a Miss Patton, with whom he lived at the Ashland House on Fourth avenue. He meanwhile passed in society as a bachelor, and as such occupied elegant apartments in West Fourteenth street.

On the 23d of November he married Miss Luckey, the daughter of Nelson Luckey, of New Hamburg, carrying a pistol, as it has since been learned, with the purpose of blowing his brains out in case of interference. In a few days he disappeared. His first wife is now residing at West Thirteenth street. The second wife has returned to her father's home.—*N. Y. Standard to-day.*

—Hon. George Robertson, Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, is thought to be the oldest living ex-Congressman. He entered Congress in 1815, and is now in his eighty-first year.

—The authorities of New Orleans have made war on the concert saloons, and notified the proprietors that theatrical performances, music, singing, and dancing in these establishments must cease at once and forever.

—Four mills of the Hazard Powder Company at Hazardville, Conn., exploded about 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning, in rapid succession. There were four big noises and much destruction of property, but no loss of life.

—General Ely A. Elliott, and his wife, Mrs. Susan M. Elliott, were but a few hours divided in their death, after over fifty-three years of married life, and their remains were buried together on Tuesday in Clinton, Conn.

—The Labor Reformers' candidate for State Senator, in the First district of New Hampshire, has refused to accept the nomination, saying he must act with his own party—the Democratic.

SECOND EDITION

News from the Pacific

China and Japan.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The Seventeenth Penna. District.

Special Election Ordered

The Ficken Shooting Case.

A Compromise to be Effected.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Another Japanese Embassy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.—Among the passengers by the America is his Excellency Ito Fugai Hinfusmi, Minister of Finance of the Empire of Japan, who is accredited as Commissioner to the Government of the United States. His suite includes secretaries, physicians, aids, etc., in all twenty-two persons. They will remain here for two weeks and visit the public institutions of San Francisco before proceeding to Washington. He-Wis-Ing, a famous Chinese missionary, formerly a resident of New York, is also among the passengers.

Ito Fugai Hinfusmi was formerly Governor of Nasato. It is announced that his mission to the United States is to study our financial system; the currency, financial, and revenue laws. It is said that he is a man of liberal views, and is well disposed towards foreigners in Japan. He has been liberally educated. Physically he is a man of fine appearance. Several of his companions are Japanese bankers. The movements of the party on this coast will be under the direction of Mr. Charles Walcott Brooks, the Japanese Consul.

The Chinese Question.

Under a recent decision of the Supreme Court of California, that Chinamen cannot testify against white men, George D. Watson, who has been in jail under an indictment for stealing $100 from a Chinaman, was discharged without a trial to-day.

Japanese Advices.

At the date of the departure of the steamer from Yokohama business in Japan was utterly stagnant.

The American Minister, Mr. De Long, and Sir Harry Parker had been on a visit to Losirna, where strong disaffection against Satsuma exists. The latter had massed a large number of troops there, and it was feared that the civil war could not be much longer deferred.

The roads in the vicinity of Yokohama were again becoming unsafe. Foreigners were frequently attacked. The Government had ordered a vigorous prosecution of the work on the railroad between Osakiana and Kioto. The negotiation of the English-Japanese Railroad loan was progressing, but not satisfactorily.

Suicide.

Mr. Cranert, an old merchant of Yokohama, committed suicide in a fit of despondency caused by losses in business.

The Rice Crop.

In the southern provinces the rice crop had suffered severely from unseasonable weather, and also from the effects of an earthquake.

FROM THE STATE.

Religious Amendment to the Constitution.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 18.—A meeting was held last evening in the hall of the House, at which Governor Geary presided, and delivered an address urging an amendment of the Constitution of the United States acknowledging Almighty God. Addresses were subsequently delivered by two ministers from Pittsburg on the same subject.

Special Election for Frankford Ordered.

The Speaker of the House has issued his writ for an election to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Joseph A. Campbell, of Frankford. The election will be held on the first day of [illegible]

[illegible] and the Paid Fire Department.

The [illegible] of Councils have met the Philadelphia [illegible] and urged the passage of a bill [illegible] companies to support a paid fire [illegible]. Thomas J. Barger, ex-City Solicitor, [illegible] to give his views before the [illegible] passed before for the bill.

The [illegible] Case.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

[illegible] have been filed in the [illegible] supporting the application for [illegible] of Richard Ficken, who, it will be [illegible] indicted for shooting [illegible] has left the country. [illegible] an agreement from the father [illegible] will accept a donation of [illegible]. In addition there are letters of [illegible] from many prominent citizens, [illegible] to grant the application. [illegible] under advisement.

The Legislative Record.

Five bidders appeared before the [illegible] Committee last evening for the publication of the Record. The names and bids are as follows:—Gray & Co., [illegible] per page; [illegible] Carson, $11; John [illegible] Barger, [illegible] and A. J. McCleary, [illegible]. The committee hold another meeting this afternoon to consider the competency and [illegible] possessed by the lowest bidder. The [illegible]

The [illegible] Contest

[illegible] held a meeting this morning, and [illegible] Henry Demming stenographer. The next general meeting will be held on Monday [illegible] 30th inst., when the answer of Judge [illegible] will be filed.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Cotton dull and heavy; sales 1000 bales at 15½c. Flour less active, but without decided change; sales 11,000 bbls. Wheat quiet and nominally unchanged. Corn firm; sales 20,000 bushels new mixed Western at [illegible]. Oats firm; sales 24,000 bushels Ohio and Western at [illegible]. Beef unchanged. Pork quiet; new mess, [illegible]; old, $21·25. Lard steady; steam, 11½@13c.; kettle, 13@13½c. Whisky dull and nominal at 95c.

FROM CHINA.

Arrival of the America at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.—News from China has been received by the steamer America.

Four Gun Boats are at Tien-Tsin,

and are to remain there during the winter. A feeling of security exists.

The French Minister is much blamed for the manner in which he settled the massacre matter.

Mr. Seward and His Party

returned from Tien-Tsin on November 30, and on the 7th of December they left for Hong Kong. At Pekin they visited the Yaman and received a cordial visit from Prince Kung, who thanked Mr. Seward for the continued friendship of America and his good offices in the matter of the Burlingame Embassy.

Twenty German Vessels

are laid up at Amoy on account of the war.

FROM THE WEST.

The Colorado Colony.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—The locating committee of the Chicago (Colorado) Colony, consisting of Judge Ferry, of Rockford, recently of Enfield, Conn.; H. D. Emery, editor of the *Prairie Farmer;* and P. T. Kelly, of New York, started for the Far West to-day, under the guidance of W. N. Byers, of the Denver *News.*

Specie Shipments.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Export of specie to-day, $250,000; to-morrow $292,000 will be shipped.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Stocks steady. Money easy at 7 per cent. Gold, 110⅜@110½. 5-20s of 1862, coupon, 109½; do. 1864, do., 108⅝; do. 1865, do. 108⅝; do. 1865, new, 107⅝; do. 1867, 107⅞; do. 1868, 108⅛; 10-40s, 107⅛; Virginia 6s, new, 61; Missouri 6s, 89½; Canton Co., 67½; Cumberland preferred, 26; New York Central and Hudson River, 92; Erie, 22½; Reading, 98⅜; Adams Express, 66; Michigan Central, 117¼; Michigan Southern, 89⅜; Illinois Central, 133; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 104½; Chicago and Rock Island, 10;6 Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93⅜; Western Union Telegraph, 47¼.

ARMS FOR FRANCE.

Shipments from the United States Since September.

The New York *Tribune* to-day says:—

France has for the past few months been the principal buyer of arms in the American market. She has, as a rule, purchased none but those of the best quality. The shipments of artillery have been small, though some invoices have been sent, altogether about $150,000 worth.

A considerable quantity of harness, doubtless for artillery purposes, appears on the manifests of French vessels which have cleared for Havre during the winter. Over 50,000 knapsacks have been shipped to the same port, to replace those thrown away by the French soldiers in their numerous routs. With a cargo of arms shipped in September, 500,000 pounds of navy bread was sent; and 4300 barrels of flour were part of the cargo of military supplies shipped in the Avon in November.

The following is obtained from official sources, and represents quite accurately the amount of arms shipped from this port, under contract with the French Government, since September 3, 1870. Previous to that date only a few small shipments were made for the French. One manufacturing firm is now under contract with the French Government for its entire production of weapons of an improved pattern, and is finishing 1000 daily.

Of the guns shipped, about 75,000 were Enfield rifles, which were originally imported from England, and were last fall obtained from the United States Government at the sales by proposals. The War Department has still on hand a large surplus of arms which were awarded to bidders last fall. The bidders proved to be, in numerous cases, the agents of authorities hostile to France, and were furnished with means for making good the usual forfeiture ($10,000) for non-compliance with the conditions of the proposals.

Date. 1870.	*Steamer.*	*Value.*	*Destination.*
Sept. 3....	Pereire........	$42,945	Havre.
Sept. 20....	Lafayette	390,445	Brest or Havre.
Oc,. 4....	Ville de Paris.	874,063	Brest or Havre
Oct. 28....	Pereire........	784.995	Havre.
Nov. 7....	Ontario........	1,764,928	Cowes f. ors.
Nov. 2....	Avon..........	707,000	Plymouth.
Nov. 15....	Lafayette	930,950	Havre.
Nov. 26....	Erie	1,744,080	Cowes f. ors.
Nov. 28....	Ville de Paris.	1,053,200	Havre.
Dec. 13....	Pereire........	605,000	Havre.
Jan. 4...	Lafayette.......	850,000	Brest or Havre.
Total................		$9,727,606	

DELAWARE.

The Saulsburys and the Senate.

A Dover despatch to the Wilmington *Commercial* of yesterday gives the following interesting account of the fight in the Saulsbury family for the Senatorial nomination:—

The Democratic caucus for United States Senator was held this evening. Every member of the Legislature was present. There had been some objection to holding any caucus, but the result proved that there was such a contest between the three Saulsbury as made it absolutely necessary to have one.

Upon going into a ballot it was found that three members from New Castle county were for re-electing Willard, four were for Gove, and the other three were in favor of Eli. The contest, however, was between Gove and Willard, and after they had, on the third ballot, equally divided the whole number of votes (one excepted), the whole of the Willard faction, and one original Eli man, who had voted for Gove on the third trial, went over to Eli, and gave him 16 votes to his brother's 14.

The following is the balloting:—

	First.	*Second.*	*Third.*	*Fourth.*
Willard Saulsbury...	13	13	14	0
Gove Saulsbury.....	14	14	15	14
Eli Saulsbury.......	3	3	1	16

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

A Pawnbroker's Retribution.

Nisi Prius—Judge Sharswood.

Yesterday a case was tried in this court which was of [illegible] interest. Matthias Kaas, a pawnbroker of some fame in this city, was sued by Johnson & Co., of Springfield, Ill., for the value of silks stolen from them and traced to his possession. The goods were estimated to be worth $7000. Kaas denied ever having received or seen the goods, and was the only witness, notwithstanding the plaintiff's had the testimony of the very man who stole the goods and sold them to him.

Judge Sharswood ruled that the loser of property by felony was not delayed in his civil action for their value until he had prosecuted the felon—a point which bears strongly upon all the pawnbrokers and receivers of miscellaneous goods in this city. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs for [illegible], exemplary damages, which Judge Sharswood said they might give in a case of this character.

The result of this case is one of the most opportune things that could have occurred in this community, for those who lose property by burglary can now have hope of being compensated by those who encourage such robbery by affording a ready market to burglars. Kaas had been before the criminal courts on several occasions but had always been too sharp for the Quarter Sessions, and had each time got off clear. His peculiar game has been to stow away dubious goods for two years, and then after the statute of limitation has barred criminal prosecution, to dispose of them at handsome profits. But the Nisi Prius, as conducted by Judge Sharswood, has been too just to suit his purpose, and has established a most excellent precedent; and Mr. Constant Gilson, who prosecuted the case for the plaintiffs, is deserving of special commendation for the honest spirit and earnestness he manifested in accomplishing his end, and we would recommend more proceedings of this kind, for we can safely assure the public that the fewer pawnbrokers we have the fewer thieves will live amongst us.

SOUTHERN PLEASANTRIES.

A Lady and Gentleman Exchange Pistol Shots Through a Misunderstanding.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of the 14th inst., says:—

The town of Helena, Ark., indulged in a first-class excitement on Wednesday last, caused by a shooting affair between a gentleman and a lady, the reason for which is a mystery that has given rise to all sorts of rumors, as well as any quantity of gossip. A planter residing some distance back of Helena rode up to the house of Mr. McKelvey, a merchant, and made some remark to Mrs. McKelvey, which caused her to

DRAW A REVOLVER AND FIRE UPON HIM.

The planter drew a pistol and returned the fire, fortunately without effect. Three shots were fired in all, two of which, it is reported, were fired by the lady. It is not known whether the planter was wounded or not, as

HE IMMEDIATELY RODE OFF,

and has not since been heard off. Several members of the lady's family went in pursuit of the planter. A man named Thomas Brooks, who is also a planter in the neighborhood and a justice of the peace in an adjoining township, was arrested as the supposed person. Mr. Brooks bears an irreproachable character, and easily proved to the satisfaction of all concerned that he was holding court several miles away from the scene of the shooting at the very hour of its occurrence. It appears that some one had indulged in

WRITING OBJECTIONABLE NOTES OR LETTERS

to Mrs. McKelvey; who is an estimable lady of unblemished reputation, and belongs to a family of the first respectability. The lady's husband gave her a revolver, and instructed her to use it if necessary. Mr. Brooks was suspected of being the author of the letters, the writing closely resembling his chirography. It turned out, however, that he had nothing whatever to do with their authorship.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1871.

There is an increased supply of currency this morning, and it is in excess of current wants. Lenders advance freely both on collaterals and good commercial acceptances. There is no material change in the rates, which continue to favor borrowers. Strictly call loans may be quoted at 5½@6 per cent., with some transactions as low as 5 per cent., the latter on Government collaterals. The money market is very easy in the absence of any regular business demand. There is very little commercial paper offering, and it is taken freely at 7 to 8 per cent. There is no difficulty in obtaining loans of this class for three or four months at these figures.

The gold market is free from speculative excitement, and the premium continued at 110⅜ from the opening to noon without a single fluctuation.

Government bonds appear unsettled, and it is difficult to state whether strength or weakness is the prevalent feature. There is an advance and a decline on some of the issues, which are difficult to account for in the present state of the market.

Stocks were exceedingly active, and a general advance in prices was obtained. City 6s, old bonds, sold at 100¾, and new do. at 100⅝.

Reading Railroad sold largely at 49¾@49⅞; Pennsylvania advanced, selling at 62½@62⅝, b. o.; Oil Creek and Allegheny sold at 46@46¼; Philadelphia and Erie was in demand, with sales at 27@27¼; and Lehigh Valley at 60½.

In Canal shares there was a very lively movement in Lehigh, with large sales at 33⅛@33¼, an advance of ⅛. Schuylkill common changed hands at 8⅝.

Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railroad sold at 44. The balance of the list was in demand and strong, but inactive.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$3200 City 6s, N..ls.100¾	200 sh Penna.ls.b30. 62½
$500 do...mun.100¾	100 do.....b20. 62
200 do.....Old.100¾	50 do.......c. 62
$2000 do.prior to '62.101¼	18 do......... 62¼
$4000 do.......ls.100¾	300 do..ls.b30. 62¼
$3000 N Pa 7s....c. 94	100 do...2d&n. 62¼
$1000 Pa R Con m bs	100 do.....b45. 62½
Cp.... 94	99 do......ls. 62¼
$1000 Pa 1 m 6s....100¾	67 do.......c. 62¼
$1000 Phila & E 7s.. 87½	200 do.....b60. 62½
100 sh Read R..s30. 49¾	15 do......ls. 62¼
100 do....b60. 49¾	300 sh Leh Nav.ls.c. 33¼
190 do....b30. 49¾	100 do....b30. 33¼
700 do...b5wn. 49¾	300 do...ls.b5. 33¼
300 do.....ls.49·31	200 do..ls.b60. 33¼
18 do.......c.49·31	200 do..ls.s60. 33¼
26 do.s5wn.trf.ls 49¾	100 do.....b60. 33¼
100 do.b5wn&l. 49¾	309 do....c.ls. 33¼
260 do......ls. 49¾	300 do..ls.b60. 33¼
100 do..s30wn.49·31	266 sh Leh Val...ls. 60½
300 sh Phil & E R.ls.	33 sh W Jersey R..
s5.... 27	b4.... 61
300 do....b30. 27¼	100 sh Sch Nv. b60. 8¾
6 sh O C & A R... 46	17 sh Sch Nav Pf.. 17
100 do.....b30. 46	35 sh Ch & Wal.ls. 44
200 do..ls.b60. 46¼	

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110⅝@111; 5-20s of 1862, 109½@109⅝; do. 1864, 108⅝@108⅞; do. 1865, 108⅝@108⅞; do., July, 1865, 107⅝@107¾; do., July, 1867, 107⅞@108; do. July, 1868, 108⅛@108⅜; 5s, 10-40, 107½@107⅝. Gold, 110⅜@110⅜. U. S. Pacific R. R. Cur'cy 6s, 110¼@110½.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	.........110⅜	10·55 A. M.	.........110⅜
10·45 "	.........110⅜	1·00 P. M.	.........110⅜
10·52 "	.........110⅜	1·02 "	.........110⅜
10·58 "	.........110⅜		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18.—Seeds—Cloverseed meets with a fair inquiry at 10½@11c ₩ pound. Timothy is firm at $6 and Flaxseed at $2 to $2·10.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $25@30 ₩ ton.

There is a good demand for Flour from the home consumers, and on the better grades of spring wheat families we advance our quotations fully 25 cents ₩ barrel. About 1400 barrels sold, including superfine at $4 50@4·75; extras at $5@5·50; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra families at $6·25@7·25; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6@6·50; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $6·50@7·50. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5·12½@5·25. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The Wheat market is very strong, but there is not much demand except for prime lots, which are in small supply. Sales of 400 bushels Indiana red at 1 58; some Pennsylvania do. at $1·45; and amber at $1·65@1·67. Rye may be quoted at 95c. for Western. Corn is more active and 1c. higher; sales of 1000 bushels yellow at 76c; 3000 bushels white on private terms; and 1000 bushels Western high mixed at 75c. Oats were firm, with sales of Pennsylvania and Western at 58@60c.

Whisky advanced 1c., 50 barrels Western iron-bound sold at 94c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.........JANUARY 18

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.........47 | 11 A. M.......45 | 2 P. M.......48

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Leopard, Hughes, Providence, T. M. Richards.

Steamship Centipede, Willetts, New York, do.

Steamship Saxon, Boggs, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Ship City of Boston, Cutter, from Liverpool Oct. 31, with mdse. to Penrose, Massey & Co. In long. 37 experienced very heavy weather and shipped cargo; was obliged to run south as far as lat. 21 N.; broke out and restowed cargo; had moderate weather latter part of passage.

Steamer John S. Ire, Pryor, from Salem, with mdse. to Boston Steamship Co.

Br. bark General Havelock, Zielke, from Antwerp Nov. 29, with mdse. to L. Westergaard & Co.

Schr E. Sinnickson, Winsmore, from New Castle, Delaware.

WENT TO SEA.

Schr Thomas Clyde, for Trinidad, went to sea 16th, at noon—reported by Jacob Marshall, pilot.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer Panther, Mills, for Philadelphia, sailed from Portsmouth, N. H., 17th inst.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

DEMOCRATIC SUCCESS—THE COLUMBUS CONFERENCE.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The Ohio Democracy have been holding a conference at Columbus, in which Mr. Pendleton, Mr. Vallandigham, and Colonel McCook shone as conspicuous figures. The main question was thus propounded by Vallandigham:—"How shall the success of the Democratic party be achieved?" Judging from so much of the discussion as is reported, we do not perceive that any new light was shed upon this subject, nor any original ideas or novel modes of proceeding propounded. Indeed, Mr. Vallandigham winds up his speech by proclaiming that the party must go forward and "restore the old Federal Republic as our fathers made it."

Do the great lights of the Democracy see no further than this? Doubtless, as they contemplate Grant's enfeebled hold upon the Republicans, and the dissensions he is engendering in their ranks, they anticipate an easy victory over him at the next Presidential election. Let them not rest their hopes of a triumph in that contest upon any such delusive foundation as this. Grant is not going to be renominated for the Presidency; and the fact that the Democracy are right in assuming that they could easily overthrow him, is the very reason why he will not be allowed to carry the Republican standard in 1872. His fate is already fixed in the minds of Republican leaders; and ere long the prophetic hand, tracing his doom on the walls of the White House in unmistakable characters, will be visible even to the stolid eye of Grant himself. The Republicans will no doubt present a new candidate who will be reasonably acceptable to all who intend to remain in that organization.

How, then, can the Democrats succeed? Minorities become majorities by drawing to themselves a portion of their opponents. By this rule and by no other, can the Democracy hope for victory in 1872. From what portions of the Republican party can they reasonably look for aid? Assuming that they will present a candidate whose past record, whose avowed principles, whose local surroundings, and the platform whereon he is placed, are not such as to repel those who have heretofore been Republicans, the Democracy might possibly look for the co-operation of two classes of Republicans at the next Presidential election.

We refer, in the first place, to those Republicans who, at the opening of the next Presidential campaign, will have become so disgusted with Grant's administration that even the refusal to renominate him will not suffice to condone the follies of the party for so long submitting to his rule, and who will therefore eagerly embrace the occasion of the election of 1872 to rebuke its subserviency to his behests.

These will constitute a pretty numerous class of voters. But right behind them will stand a larger and less easily managed body of Republicans, whose aid the Democracy must have if they would win, but which they cannot obtain except on severe terms. We refer to those Republicans who regard the mission of their party as having been fulfilled, and who, turning their backs upon the past, now fix their eyes upon the long future. Regarding the great battle of the last sixteen years as won, and having little respect for those who tarry on the field merely to share in the spoils of victory, they will nevertheless be chary in forming new alliances. Before they consent to place confidence in the Democracy in respect even to the future, they will have to be convinced that there is to be no renewal of contests which have been settled by the war and by the policy of reconstruction. Satisfied of this, they will then give the Democracy distinctly to understand that ere they co-operate with them the party is to pass through the purgatory process of reformation, especially in its leadership, and that they will not submit to the guidance of men who still linger in the graveyards and believe that the American people have made no advance in political wisdom since Jefferson and Jackson were laid in their tombs. During the past ten years a majority of the voters of this country have given incontestable proofs that we have crossed the threshold of a new epoch in national affairs.

The Democracy, then, may rest assured that those Republicans who are willing to leave the Republican army because its work is done, and form a coalition with them in the coming Presidential contest, will not submit to play an inferior *role* in such an alliance. Having for fifteen years belonged to an organization which they helped to create, and which during the whole period of its existence has been victorious in the North, and for ten years past supreme in the councils of the nation, they do not now intend to become mere hewers of wood and drawers of water in a party which has not received the support of a majority of the voters of the country in any Presidential election since 1852, and but twice since 1836, and whose record for thirteen years past—not to speak of any other phase of it—discloses an uninterrupted series of inglorious national defeats. Such men, in consenting to such an alliance, will be more apt to give than to take advice, and will be quite as likely to claim the right to lead as to quietly consent to follow.

If the Democratic party is not willing to accept such allies on such terms, then, Grant being thrown overboard, it can make up its mind to be beaten by the Republicans in the next Presidential contest.

We commend these views to the distinguished members of the late conference at Columbus.

AMERICA AND ENGLAND.

From the N. Y. Times.

We published in a recent number a very fair and impartial review of the questions in dispute between England and the United States, by Lord Hobart. If all Englishmen were disposed to consider the differences between the two nations in his spirit, those differences would soon be settled in a reasonable manner. Lord Hobart pays the highest tribute to the tenacity of our people in the great struggle, and to their wise and unrevengeful spirit after victory; and rightly urges that a nation which has shown itself capable of such heroic sacrifices, and such great self-restraint, must have some reasonable ground for its complaints against the action of Great Britain in the civil war, and that, at all events, we are under the profound impression (possibly a mistaken one) that we have been unjustly treated by that power. Such a feeling on the part of such a people, he claims, deserves respectful consideration, and renders the demand for arbitration, even on the "declaration of belligerency," a reasonable one.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, on the other hand, in a recent article, departs from its usually rational course, and represents our American feeling towards England somewhat as the London *Times* used to represent it during the war. We are therein supposed to be in a perpetually truculent state—threatening and exasperating, like a quarrelsome bully, the quiet and peaceful citizen John Bull, who will scarcely even "turn against the foot that spurns him." Such representations cannot fail to have a bad effect on the average Englishman, who is peculiarly ignorant of foreign peoples, and very sensitive on the question of his honor. If they are meant in any degree of earnestness, we need not say to our readers that they have not the smallest foundation. The *Pall Mall* writer speaks of "the ravings of Senator Sumner, when acting in an executive capacity as member of a body which shares the treaty-making power," of "concessions" in recent treaties "intended to be humiliating," and of our "arrogant diplomacy." If this is not intended merely for "smart" writing, we submit that there is no sort of ground for referring to the incidents alluded to as evincing a spirit of hostility either in our Government or people.

The truth is, that in a free country like England or the United States, a thousand things are said which mean very little. Mr. Sumner, if he were Secretary of State, would take a very different tone from that which he uses as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations in the Senate. Mr. Gladstone when addressing his constituents, or writing for the *Edinburgh Review*, is quite another person from Mr. Gladstone as Premier. Prominent as Mr. Sumner's position was, there was nothing "executive" in it, and no especial weight was attached to his speech, further than the arguments warranted. Five words from President Grant would have been worth a volume of such speeches, as showing future policy. And if the writer of the *Pall Mall* will look over the recently-published correspondence between Secretary Fish and Mr. Motley, he will discover that at the very time of these "ravings," President Grant was dissatisfied with the friend of Mr. Sumner, about to represent this country in London, for apparently entertaining similarly violent views on the questions at issue between the two countries. And at length the President, so far from favoring "arrogant diplomacy," recalled one of the most popular Ministers of the United States, for fear that his tone was not quiet or considerate enough towards Great Britain. Nor were the "concessions" yielded by Lord Clarendon to Mr. Johnson of any consequence as bearing on the question of national dignity. The reference of a dispute to arbitration can never be "humiliating" to any reasonable being or collection of beings.

The "average Englishman," however, ought to understand, what Lord Hobart perceives, that while there is no bullying or quarrelsome spirit in this country, there is a feeling, profound and earnest, that we have been wronged by Great Britain—and wronged in the moment of our greatest need and danger. Under this feeling there is, no doubt, with the passionate masses, an intense desire for revenge. But our Government, though the most popular on earth, is, in its executive direction, the least swayed by passion. General Grant, above all, is the least likely to be overborne by any such sentiment. This sense of wrong, as Lord Hobart urges, can be removed by proper actions on the part of Great Britain: by a fair reference of all questions in dispute to arbitration, and if they are decided against her, by a combination of two courses—the payment of an indemnity, and the declaration of principles of international law as affecting the sending forth of cruisers from neutral ports. President Grant very properly takes the position that money alone is not sufficient reparation for the wrong we have received. He desires an apology; but a payment of money and a declaration of war principles for the future would seem to be all the apology we could reasonably claim from a great nation.

F. T. F.

From the N. Y. World.

In Virginia they have numerous F. F. V.'s; in New Jersey they have one F. T. F. He is the more prominent of several candidates for the vacant United States Senatorship, his leading, strongest, most craving, and cash-laden competitor being Cornelius Walsh, whose glories we celebrated the other day—and we are glad we took him in time, for they were sunset glories. Let us work while the day lasts, for the night cometh in which no man shall work, the night aforesaid being that of Tuesday, after the adjournment of the Republican caucus. Mr. Walsh's chances do not improve with the passage of time, and in our Sabbath meditation we are only too forcibly reminded that the withering grass and the fading flower are of earthly hopes the emblems true and the glory of a passing hour. It turns out at the last moment that the pecunious Walsh has sowed that others may reap; and now cometh Cortlandt Parker, plunging into the arena neck and heels. He is a courteous Cortlandt to Mr. Walsh, and mildly advises him to get him back to his money-bags; that the harmony of the party requires that he should sacrifice his dearly-bought advantages on the altar of country, party, and Parker; and then he, or his brother in the law for him, makes a very clever case for the consideration of Mr. Frelinghuysen. It is in effect that the halo which surrounds F. T. F. is a silver veil concealing a dread Makanna; that he is a quack in law, a servile tool in politics, and a humbug in statesmanship. Such being the situation, Mr. F. T. F. is appealed to by all the noblest sympathies of his nature to exhibit the highest magnanimity, and, like Walsh, to sacrifice himself on the altar of country, party, and Parker. It is a touching argument—so shrewdly put and so convincing. It would draw tears from a Jersey boulder. Of course F. T. F. will lay his hand upon his heart and cheerfully consent. There is nothing like approaching a man and his friends in the proper way. F. T. F. will pass silently and gracefully from the scene, and we shall have Parker in the Senate—a veritable bull in a china shop.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT—JAMES THOMPSON, OF ERIE.

From the Western Press.

A writer in the Philadelphia *Age*, in noticing that the York (Pa.) *Gazette* proposes the name of Michael C. Kerr, at present a member of Congress from the State of Indiana, as the next Democratic nominee for President, embraces the opportunity to say—"There are many reasons why the claims of Pennsylvania should and will be especially recognized in convention, and that she cannot do better than present as her candidate our able Chief Justice, the Hon. James Thompson, of Erie."

* * * * * *

Of all other men named or that we know of, our preference is for James Thompson, but we would not press him merely because he is of our own State. What Pennsylvanian that witnessed the wretched figure presented by her delegation to the New York Convention, in pressing the name of Asa Packer, but blushed for his mother Commonwealth? Who could hear the reasons urged in his favor by the Philadelphia politicians on that occasion, but, Peter-like, were ready to deny their home and their parentage? We are for Judge Thompson, but for a far better and a far higher reason than that of his birth and locality. We are for him, because under all circumstances we think him the best fitted man in the country for the post. He is a man of the people—a graduate of the printing office. They have frequently made him their representative—at Harrisburg, at Washington—and he always rose to the full measure of their most sanguine expectations. In no public station has he proved a failure, and all that he has occupied he has adorned with graces honorable alike to himself and the constituencies that trusted him with power. As Chief Justice of the State he has made an imperishable record, that for all time will hand his name down to posterity as one of the most just and able jurists whose joint labors have given the Pennsylvania Reports a world-wide reputation. Unconnected with party or partisan politics and cliques for the last fifteen years, he stands in a position to be fair and just to all. Pure in his life and in his motives, patriotic in his nature, generous in his impulses, and imbued with a manly detestation of the thieving that is constantly insinuating itself into trusted places to rob and plunder the people, we know no one that would be more likely to serve them efficiently in the high office of President.

In presenting the name of Judge Thompson for President, no unknown name is offered. In every State in the Union it is appreciated as the name of one who stands in the front ranks of American statesmen—of one who has been tried and never been found wanting either in ability, industry, or courage—of one competent to the place from his training, his habits, his purity, and his high mental powers.

The Democrats want no military clap-trap in their next nominees. The people are sickening of such trash. The administration of General Grant has about cured them of the idiosyncrasy that favors drums and gunpowder. The sending of armed troops to overawe the people in the exercise of their elective rights has startled many and disgusted all, and the people now want a man for President who understands somewhat of the Constitution of his country, and who, when he takes the inauguration oath "to preserve, protect, and defend" it, has some idea of the force of the solemn obligation taken upon himself. In Judge Thompson is presented the man for the occasion—a man who bows before the majesty of the law, of matured judgment and experience, unconnected with cliques, no enemies to punish or friends to reward, and who can enter upon the duties of office with clean hands and pure purposes.

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 407 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4, 1871.

The Board of Directors of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., clear of Taxes, payable in scrip bearing no interest, and convertible into the capital stock of the company when presented in sums of not less than fifty dollars. The scrip so issued will be deliverable on February 1, and convertible at any time thereafter.

The Transfer Books will be closed on SATURDAY, the 7th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and the dividend will be credited to the stockholders as they may stand registered at the closing of the books.

The Transfer books will remain closed until MONDAY the 16th inst. WILLIAM WISTER, Treasurer.

1 5 2w

TO THE HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the Interest due January 1, 1871, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, in the city of New York, from the 1st to the 15th proximo, and thereafter at our office in this city. Columbus, Ohio, December 13, 1870.

JAMES H. GODMAN, Auditor of State,
ISAAC R. SHERWOOD, Secretary of State,
FRANCIS R. POND, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio. 12 30 1m

OFFICE OF THE UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, N. E. Corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5, 1871.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company a dividend of SIX PER CENT. was declared on the outstanding scrip and stock of the Company, clear of taxes, payable on demand.

1 6 2w JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

COMPANY'S BUILDING, No. 400 WALNUT STREET, January 2, 1871.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company for the last six months, payable on demand, free of all taxes. ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.

1 2tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 26, 1870.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, January 25, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to vote upon a proposition to aid in the construction of, and leasing, a line of Railroad between Springfield and Cincinnati, Ohio, and upon a contract with the Cincinnati, Sandusky, and Cleveland Railroad Company, for running and business arrangements.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the evening of January 14, and reopened February 2, 1871.

By order of the Board of Directors,
12 30 tJ25 GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE BUCK MOUNTAIN COAL CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1871.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the BUCK MOUNTAIN COAL CO. will be held at the office of the Company, No. 320 WALNUT Street, on WEDNESDAY, February 1, 1871, at eleven (11) o'clock A. M.

An election for seven Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held on the same day between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

1 2 mw 10t T. H. TROTTER, Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.—The Annual Meeting of the Contributors to the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb will be held at the Institution, corner of BROAD and PINE Streets, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th of January, at 4 o'clock P. M.

The annual report of the Board of Directors will be submitted, and an election will be held for officers to serve for the ensuing year.

1 6 fmw6t JAMES J. BARCLAY, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13 1871.

At an election held on the 11th day of January, 1871, the following-named Stockholders were elected Directors of this Bank:—

Edwin M. Lewis,
John Ashhurst,
Anthony J. Antelo,
Lindley Smyth,
Richard C. Dale,
Joshua B. Lippincott,
J. Edward Farnum,
George W. Farr, Jr.,
William H. Woodward,
Charles H. Hutchinson,
Henry P. Sloan,
Thomas McKean,
George H. Kirkham.

And at a meeting of the Directors this day, EDWIN M. LEWIS, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

1 13 6t W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier.

JAMES M. SCOVEL HAS ESTABLISHED A Law and Collection Agency for Pennsylvania and New Jersey at No. 614 WALNUT Street. [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST, AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16, 1871.

Detailed Statement of the Assets of this Company, published in accordance with the sixth section of the act of Assembly of April 5, 1842.

Mortgages, being the first lien on Real Estate in the city of Philadelphia.....	$501,358·01
Camden and Amboy RR. 6 per cent mortgage bonds..........	100,000·00
Pennsylvania RR. 6 per cent. mortgage bonds..........	190,000·00
Philadelphia and Reading RR. 7 per cent. bonds..........	32,000·00
Lehigh C. & Nav. 6 per cent. mtg. bonds.	90,000·00
Louisville and Nashville RR. 7 per cent. mortgage bonds..........	76,000·00
Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Co. 7 per cent. mortgage bonds..........	1,000·00
Philadelphia City Warrants..........	6,560·27
Missouri State 6 per cent. Loans..........	75,000·00
Time Loans, secured by collaterals.......	1,725,991·67
Demand Loans, secured by collaterals...	1,036,646 00
Real Estate, No. 327 Chesnut street	35,000·00
Real Estate, Nos. 329 and 331 Chesnut street, with vaults and safes, etc......	246,438·79
Cash on hand January 16..........	248,814·01
	$4,364,808 75

N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON,
Secretary and Treasurer. 1 17 3t

THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, January 16, 1871.

At the annual election held on the 11th inst., the following named Stockholders were elected Directors of this Bank, viz.:—

James L. Claghorn,
Samuel Baugh,
Alfred G. Baker,
Joshua Lippincott,
George Fales,
Archibald Cambell,
John Sellers, Jr.,
Charles D. Reed,
P. Jenks Smith,
Joseph Wm. Bates,
William Weightman,
James S. Martin,
George B. Newton.

And at a meeting of the Board held this day, JAMES L. CLAGHORN, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President S. C. PALMER, Cashier.

1 16 3t

PENN NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16, 1871.

At an election held on the 10th inst. the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

Elijah Dallett,
William C. Ludwig,
Samuel Bispham,
William P. Sharpless,
Henry Budd,
Gillies Dallett,
John P. Steiner,
Thomas P. Stotesbury,
Joseph J. Williams.

And at a meeting of the Board held this day, ELIJAH DALLETT, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President. GEORGE P. LOUGHEAD, Cashier.

1 16 3t

THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, January 11, 1871.

At an election held January 9, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Company for the year 1871:—

Henry D. Sherrerd,
Charles Macalester,
William S. Smith,
George H. Stuart,
Samuel Grant, Jr.,
Thomas B. Wattson,
Henry G. Freeman,
Charles S. Lewis,
Edward C. Knight,
John B. Austin,
Christian J. Hoffman,
Richard Dale Benson,
George H. Colket.

And at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, HENRY D. SHERRERD, Esq., was unanimously re-elected as President of the Company.

1 12 6t J. H. HOLLINSHEAD, Secretary.

THE LORRAINE VEGETABLE CATHARTIC PILL is far the best Cathartic remedy yet discovered. The most complete success has long attended its use. It never fails to accomplish all that is claimed for it. It produces little or no pain; leaves the organs free from irritation, and never overtaxes or excites the nervous system. In all diseases of the skin, blood, stomach, bowels, liver, kidneys of children, and in many difficulties peculiar to women, it brings prompt relief and certain cure. The best physicians recommend and prescribe it; and no person who once uses it will voluntarily return to any other cathartic. It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.

TURNER & CO., Proprietors,
10 6 thstu§ No. 120 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

TURNER'S UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL is an UNFAILING REMEDY for Neuralgia Facialis. No form of Nervous Disease fails to yield to its wonderful power. Even in the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia its use for a few days affords the most astonishing relief, and rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure. It contains no materials in the slightest degree injurious. It has the unqualified approval of the best physicians. Thousands, in every part of the country, gratefully acknowledge its power to soothe the tortured nerves and restore the failing strength.

It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.

TURNER & CO., Proprietors,
9 29 mwf§] No. 120 TREMONT St., Boston, Mass.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENDID Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—*"Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System."* Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf§

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 3 1 tuths§

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER

COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

INSTEAD OF USING COMMON TOILET Soap at this season of the year, use "Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet of Solidified Glycerine." It softens the skin, prevents redness and chapping by cold, and beautifies the complexion.

For sale by Druggists generally.

R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
1 6 fmw26t No. 624 CHESNUT St., Phila'a.

JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle. 11 28mwf§

DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17§

THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite attention to their large stock of

Ladies' and Gents' Watches

Of American and foreign makers.

DIAMONDS in the newest styles of Settings.

LADIES' and GENTS' CHAINS, sets of JEWELRY of the latest styles, BAND AND CHAIN BRACELETS, Etc. Etc.

Our stock has been largely increased for the approaching holidays, and new goods received daily.

Silver Ware of the latest designs in great variety, for wedding presents.

Repairing done in the best manner and guaranteed. 5 11 fmw§

TOWER CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.

Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND
3 2 1y§ SILVER WARE.
First floor of No. 632 CHESNUT Street.
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO AND FROM

Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, French, German and Scandinavian Ports.

The new, fast sailing, first-class iron steamers

EGYPT,
SPAIN,
ITALY,
FRANCE,
HOLLAND,
DENMARK,
ENGLAND,
THE QUEEN,
HELVETIA,
ERIN,
VIRGINIA,
PENNSYLVANIA,

Sail regularly WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

NOTE.—The magnificent Ocean Steamships of this line are among the largest in the world, and are celebrated for speed, safety, and comfort. Owing to reduction, rates are now $15 in Cabin and $2 in steerage cheaper than other first-class lines.

Passengers also booked by

The Cunard Royal Mail Line,
The United States Mail Line, and
The Anchor Line of Steamships.

For passage, or Sight Drafts upon all parts of Europe, apply to

WALLER & CO., Agents,
No. 204 WALNUT Street,
1 16 Just above Second.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1§

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Paris, Saturday, Jan. 21, at 2 P. M.
City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, Jan. 24, at 1 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, January 28, at 11 A. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Feb. 4, at 2 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin..........	$75	Steerage..........	$[illegible]
To London..........	80	To London..........	3[illegible]
To Paris..........	90	To Paris..........	38
To Halifax..........	20	To Halifax..........	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The JUNIATA will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Wednesday, January 18, at 8 A. M.

The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on ——, January —.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, January 21, at 8 A. M.

The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, January 21.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Thursday, January 26, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Friday, February 3.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
6 15 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS Sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
ANGLIA,	IOWA,
AUSTRALIA,	TYRIAN,
BRITANNIA,	BRITANNIA,
INDIA,	IOWA,
COLUMBIA,	TYRIAN,
EUROPA.	BRITANNIA.

From Pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.

Rates of Passage, Payable in Currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry:—

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the company's offices to

HENDERSON BROTHERS,
12 27† No. 7 BOWLING GREEN.

WHITE STAR LINE.

OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINE OF NEW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK, IRELAND.

The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:—

OCEANIC, Captain Murray.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry.
ARCTIC.
BALTIC.
ADRIATIC.

These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade and combine speed, safety, and comfort.

Passenger accommodations unrivalled.

Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.

Steerage, $32, currency.

Other rates as low as any first-class line.

For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., No. 10 WATER Street, Liverpool, and No. 7 EAST INDIA Avenue, LEADENHALL Street, London; or at the company's offices, No. 19 BROADWAY, New York.

1 5† J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown;
ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.

Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves, Philadelphia. 4 11§

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON,

are now receiving freight at winter rates, commencing December 28. All goods shipped on and after this date will be charged as agreed upon by the agents of this company.

INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.

For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 38 East river, New York, or to

JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. 2 8 §

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,

TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS,
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAMSHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Captain Nickerson, from Pier No. 8 North River.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain Faircloth, from Pier No. 13 North River.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West street.

LEO, Captain Dearborn, from Pier No. 16 East River.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South street.

GENERAL BARNES, Captain Mallory, from Pier No. 36 North River.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty street.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line. [1 6†

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS,
Agent A. & G. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent C. R. R.,
No. 409 Broadway.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,

Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commission

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4§ No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
12 10† No. 5 Bowling-green, New York.

FOR NEW YORK via Delaware and Raritan Canal.

EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4§

CORDAGE, ETC.

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.

Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

4 12 12m PHILADELPHIA

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION Of Request to the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

Whereas, During the late Rebellion large amounts of money have been drawn from the City Treasury "for the defense of the city," "relief of families of volunteers," and "for bounties to volunteers" by appropriations made by Councils for those purposes, amounting to eleven millions eight hundred and nineteen thousand and sixty-eight dollars.

And whereas, This large expenditure from the Treasury of the city to aid in the suppression of the late Rebellion was warranted only by the occasion, and has vested in the city a just and equitable claim on Congress for the full amount of the same.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Legislature of Pennsylvania be and they are hereby requested to make application to the United States Government to repay to the city of Philadelphia the said sum of eleven millions eight hundred and nineteen thousand and sixty-eight dollars, the amount expended as above-mentioned.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the members of the Legislature from the city of Philadelphia.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fourteenth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
1 14 Mayor of Philadelphia.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES,

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. [illegible]

SAXON GREEN

NEVER FADES.

8 1 6m

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.

JOHN T. BAILEY,

N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts.

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The fifth annual meeting of the Baptist Sunday-school Association was held yesterday afternoon and evening in the Fourth Baptist Church, corner of Fifth and Buttonwood streets. Reports were received from the various schools, and other business was transacted.

—The annual meeting of the Mercantile Library Company was held last evening in the lecture room of the Library, Tenth street, above Chesnut.

The report of John H. Watt, Treasurer, showed the recepts for the year to have been $34,703·55; balance for the preceding year, $405·51; and the expenditures, $33,840·11; balance on hand, $1268·95; sinking fund receipts, $10,047·63; balance on hand January 1, 1870, $304·02; expenditures, $10,000; balance on hand, $351·65.

The report of the Board of Directors, read by George Corlis, Esq., showed the books circulated to have amounted to 1114,961; number of visitors, 326,900; average Sunday attendents, 250; number of members at the end of 1870, 371; number of stockholders, 6246; subscribers, 333; entitled to the use of the library, 6577; volumes purchased, 6569; donations increased the total gain for the year, 7136; number of volumes in library January 1, 1871, 56,438.

—The Junior American Mechanics of the State Council of Pennsylvania met yesterday and elected the following Grand Officers:—State Councillor, Charles H. Kurtz, No. 2; S. V. C., E. H. Hamman, No. 26; S. C. Secretary, Edward S. Deemer, No. 8; S. C. Treasurer, John W. Calver, No. 3; S. C. Con., Thomas W. Thornley, No. 17; S. C. Warden, M. K. Gochnauer, No. 22; S. C. Sentinel, David Willet, No. 59; John P. Burk, No. 35; Delegates to National Council, C. E. Voorhees, No. 3, for five years; J. Kahler Snyder, No. 22, for four years.

—The annual meeting of the State Grotto of Pennsylvania of the Sons and Daughters of America was recently held in this city. The order in Pennsylvania is in a very fine condition. A new grotto has just been started in Shamburg, Venango county, under the supervision of Dr. A. M. Williams, of that place. The new grotto is No. 33. Charters have been asked for in Franklin, Erie, and Petroleum Centre, Pa., and in a very short time grottoes will be started in these places. The order, under the Supreme Grotto, has been started in ten States of the Union.

—A regular session of the Great Council of Pennsylvania, Improved Order of Red Men, was commenced yesterday, at the hall Fourth and Walnut streets, Adam Scuth, Great Sachem, in the chair, and A. J. Baker, Great Chief of Records, at his post. During the morning session, a large number of Past Sachems were admitted, and about a dozen applications for charters to establish new tribes received. The Great Sachem submitted his semi-annual report, showing that during the past six months eleven new tribes have been organized in this city and various parts of the State, and that the Order is in a most flourishing condition.

—The rectifying house of James Maguire & Co., back of 1533 Ridge avenue, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $5000.

—The funeral of the late Dr. William P. Cunnington took place yesterday afternoon from his residence, No. 1019 Fitzwater street. A large number of the Masonic fraternity were present. Beck's Philadelphia Band, engaged for the occasion by many of the professional friends of the deceased, performed appropriate music. The cortege proceeded to Monument Cemetery, where the interment took place with Masonic honors. The religious exercises were conducted by Rev. W. B. Erben, Rector of the Church of the Redeemer.

—Last evening the annual meeting of the Philadelphia Branch of the Women's Union Missionary Society of America for Heathen Lands was held at the Church of the Epiphany, Fifteenth and Chesnut streets. The annual report was read. During the year the sum of $829·70 was contributed for the fitting up of an orphanage in the Home at Calcutta. The receipts up to the first of January amounted to $5,808·60, and the disbursements $5,297·06, leaving a balance. Balance in the treasury of $511·54. During the year the funds of the Society were increased by a legacy of $15,000.

Domestic Affairs.

—No further consolidation of internal revenue districts is likely to be made for some time to come.

—The San Domingo Commission sailed from New York yesterday afternoon, on board the steamship Tennessee.

—In the caucus of the Republican members of the New Jersey Legislature last night, Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen was nominated for the United States Senate.

—The Virginia Senate yesterday appropriated $600 for a portrait of General Lee, but refused a similar amount for a picture of the late General George H. Thomas.

—On Monday night the post-office at Easton, Pa., was robbed of three hundred dollars, and at the depot of the same place, last evening, an express messenger was relieved of seven thousand dollars.

—The Ohio Senate yesterday passed a resolution declaring it the duty of Governor Hays to order a special election in the Third Congressional district, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gen. Schenck.

—Both houses of the Missouri Legislature voted separately yesterday for United States Senator, and to-day a vote will be taken in joint session, which will most likely result in the election of General Frank P. Blair.

—The instructions of Minister Schenck have not yet been written, but it is understood that he will be instructed with a view to bring about a speedy settlement of the Canadian fishery question in addition to that of the Alabama claims.

—Governor Scott, of South Carolina, on Monday sent a message to the Legislature of his State answering a concurrent resolution asking why the military force at his command had not been sent to protect the lives and property of the people.

Foreign Affairs.

—The shelling of Paris continues with great vigor.

—Senor Rivols has been elected President of Paraguay.

—The people of Paris are anticipating a grand attack upon their city.

—The Army of the North, under General Faidherbe, is advancing towards the Somme.

—Reinforcements are constantly arriving at Cherbourg, and are forwarded to the Army of the North.

—King William telegraphed to Queen Augusta from Versailles, on Monday, that the number of prisoners captured in and since the battles of Le Mans has increased to fully 20,000.

—The Prussian Government of the province of Alsace has recently issued an order expelling all the Polish inhabitants from that province, causing considerable dissatisfaction among a portion of the German army.

FROM THE WEST.

Speech of General Frank Blair upon Reconstruction.

St. Louis, Jan. 17.—On Friday last a resolution was introduced in the lower house of the Legislature by Major Pope, of St. Louis, endorsing the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments to the Federal Constitution and the policy of the General Government, and favoring the payment of the State and National indebtedness according to several contracts upon which the indebtedness is based. The resolution was debated during the morning hour on Friday and Saturday and continued yesterday.

It had been stated that the resolution was introduced to force General Blair if possible to sustain his position taken in his famous letter to Colonel Brodhead, in 1868, and upon which he was nominated in the National Democratic Convention or to recede from it.

Yesterday Gen. Blair, on a motion to refer Major Pope's resolution to the Committee on Federal Relations, of which Blair is chairman, spoke to the question, stating that be was in favor of the fifteenth amendment and believed the South generally assented to it, but the reconstruction acts he declared unconstitutional, and referred to the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Cummings against the State of Missouri; also to the case of Milligan and Bowles, who were tried by a military commission in Indiana during the war.

Referring to his letter to Colonel Brodhead, he used the following language:—

"Had sir, my letter which has been referred to the contents that the military should be made to undo their usurpations at the South, I say so still, and you have only to withdraw them from the South, and their work will be undone. (Applause.) That carrion crew o carpet-baggers, who are gorged upon the plunder and drunk with the blood of the vanquished people of the South, will disperse themselves in an instant if not sustained by the bayonets of the Federal Government. There is no item in that letter that I take back. I stand by it.

"I believe in the construction given to the Constitution of the United States by the Supreme Court, that this reconstruction was unconstitutional. My hope in going to Congress, if I should attain that high position, is that I may aid in withdrawing the troops from those Southern States, which are held there to saddle upon the backs of that people a parcel of carpet-baggers and scalawags, followed by an ignorant mass of negroes, and if the people of the South, who have shown a disposition to abide in good faith by the arbitrament of arms, renew their allegiance to the Government, they will be allowed to resume self-government among themselves, as we have done in Missouri, and whilst I may not expect to carry with me the gentleman from St. Louis, I believe that we can surely and certainly count upon the cooperation of the large body of liberal men who assisted us in relieving ourselves from a similar tyranny in the State of Missouri."

The speech concluded with a rather savage assault upon John B. Henderson, a portion of whose career during the early part of the war is not very delicately handled. He forgives all past misdeeds of the gentleman, however, for the position he took in the impeachment trial of Andy Johnson.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY

Sun Rises	7·21	Moon Sets	4·58
Sun Sets	5·1	High Water	11·34

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

Henry Winsor,
George N. Allen,
John O. James,
} Committee of the Month.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Dec.	21
Holsatia	Hamburg	New York	Dec.	21
C. of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	Dec.	24
Australia	Glasgow	New York	Dec.	24
S. America	Rio Janeiro	New York	Dec.	26
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Dec.	28
India	Glasgow	New York	Dec.	31
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York v. B.	Jan.	3
Holland	Liverpool	New York	Jan.	4
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	Jan.	4
C. of Merida	Vera Cruz	New York v H.	Jan.	5

FOR EUROPE.

Siberia	New York	Liverpool	Jan.	19
France	New York	Liverpool	Jan.	21
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	Jan.	21
C. of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Jan.	21
C.of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool v. H.	Jan.	24
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Jan.	25
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Jan.	25
Deutschland	New York	Bremen	Jan.	28
Washington	New York	Havre	Jan.	28
India	New York	Glasgow	Jan.	28
Wyoming	New York	Liverpool	Jan.	28
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Jan.	28
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Feb.	4

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Jan.	19
Hy. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	Jan.	20
Cortes	New York	New Orleans	Jan.	21
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	Jan.	21
Merrimack	New York	Rio Janeiro	Jan.	23
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilm'gton, N.C.	Jan.	26

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Br. ship City of Kingston, Dunn, Hamburg, Peter Wright & Sons.
Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, New Orleans via Havana, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
St'r W. Whilldin, Riggins, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
N. G. bark Lucy and Paul, Scheel, Cork or Falmouth for orders, L. Westergaard & Co.
Br. bark Zulma, Petersen, Gibraltar for orders, Workman & Co.
Brig Ellen P. Stewart, Holland, Sagua, Isaac Hough & Morris.
Schr Sarah Fisher, Carlisle, Washington (2d clearance), David Cooper.
Schr Ann E. Stevens, Taylor, Boston, do.
Schr General Grant, Colburn, Norfolk, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, 70 hours from Savannah, with freight and passengers to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Reports a bark off the Capes of Delaware, beating in; a bark anchored off the buoy, the Brown; ship Standhope, fm Calcutta, anchored off Fourteen-feet Bank.

Steamship Virginia, Hunter, 70 hours from Charleston, with cotton, rice, etc., to Souder & Adams.

Nor. bark Frednaes, Bronlund, 56 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons. Dec. 26, lat. 19 30, long. 62 14 W., signalled bark Fair Lena, 29 days from Glasgow for Porto Rico. Jan. 9, outside of Cape Hatteras, had a northerly gale, with heavy sea; split sails, and received other damage.

Schr Sabino, Currier, 11 days from Sombrero, with guano to Moro Phillips—vessel to S. L. Merchant & Co. Towed up by tug George Wood. Left at Sombrero two barks and two brigs (names not recollected), loading very slowly on account of the weather, which had been very bad at the island. Jan. 9 and 10 had a heavy gale from N.; since then had fine weather. Bark Savannah sailed 28th Dec. for Philadelphia.

Schr S. V. W. Simmons, Williams, 10 days from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber to D. Trump, Son & Co.

Schr S. L. Russell, Smith, from Jacksonville, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets—vessel to Chas. Haslam & Co.

Schr John Slusman, Adams, 6 days from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber to W. A. Levering.

(*By Telegraph.*)

Lewes, Del., Jan. 17—A. M.—The Howard reports:—Went to sea yesterday, ship Waterloo, brigs Hamberson, Glance, and William Welsh.

P. M.—Vessels in harbor unchanged.

Wind N. W. Thermometer, 49.

MISCELLANY.

Passengers per steamer Juniata, Hoxie, cleared yesterday for Havana and New Orleans:—Wash. Duckett; James E. Temple; Charles H. Temple; Theodore M. Allen; George Washington Owens; R. Dock; C. Dock; William H. McGlensey; J. B. Conrow and lady; M. J. Carrigan; C. A. Clark; J. Martinez; John Stinson; Thomas Bonsall; John Pass; Jacob K. Pitcher; Jacob S. Cramp; Hiram Albertson; George Myrtetus; William Cornwell; Martin V. B. Collar; A. J. Dyck; Joseph L. Cramp; Thomas M. Riehl; Thomas P. Parcel; Martin C. Dadsker; Washington Van Dusen; Henry C. Wealun; Abraham B. Hooper; Alfred Cramp; and John McCluskey.

Ship Tonawanda, Turley, of Philadelphia, is reported as signalized 12th inst., lat. 32, long. 73 20. The Tonawanda cleared at Mobile 11th ult. for Liverpool.

Br. steamer City of Paris, Leitch, from Liverpool, at New York yesterday.

Br. steamer Anglia, Craig, from New York for Glasgow, which put into St. Johns, N. F., leaky, repaired and sailed for destination 15th inst.

Br. steamer City of Dublin, Eynor, from New York, at Queenstown 13th inst. and proceeded for Liverpool.

N. G. steamer Herrman, Reichmann, from Bremen 31st ult., at New York 16th inst. with 113 passengers. From the 4th until the 12th inst. had to struggle against a hurricane of wind from N. N. W., with a tremendous sea, which washed away part of the bulwarks and broke the bilstays of the bowsprit; on the 7th did not make more than 97 miles in 24 hours.

Br. bark General Havelock, Zielke, from Antwerp 29th Nov. for Philadelphia, was spoken 11th inst., lat. 37 36, long. 72 30, in a very leaky condition, by schr Louisa Wilson, at New York from Wilmington, N.C.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARDING'S EDITIONS

OF

THE HOLY BIBLE,

Family, Pulpit, and Photograph Bibles.

PRESENTATION BIBLES,

WEDDING, and

BIRTHDAY

PRESENTS.

New and superb assortment, bound in Rich Levant Turkey, Panelled and Ornamental Designs, equal to the London and Oxford editions, at less than half their prices.

Chain-Back Albums.

The superiority of "THE HARDING PATENT FLEXIBLE CHAIN-BACK ALBUM" over all others heretofore manufactured will, upon the slightest examination, be apparent to all.

Also, a large assortment of Photograph Albums, new and beautiful styles, made in the usual manner.

W. W. HARDING,

No. 326 CHESNUT STREET,

12 16 BELOW FOURTH STREET.

GROCERIES. ETC.

NEW FRENCH GOODS PER LATE IMPORTATION.

NEW BORDEAUX PRUNES, in 2 lb. jars.
GUILLOEX'S SARDINES, in ½ and ¼ boxes.
BONELESS SARDINES, in ½ and ¼ boxes.
FRENCH PEAS AND BEANS.
FRENCH MUSHROOMS.
FRENCH OLIVES.
NONPAREIL CAPERS.
FRENCH MUSTARD, in glass pots.
LATOUR'S OLIVE OIL.
SPANISH QUEEN OLIVES, in glass jars.

WILLIAM KELLEY,
N. W. Corner TWELFTH Street and GIRARD Avenue,
11 10 tnstu§ PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

Choice White Almeria Grapes,
In one-eighth kegs—own importation.
CHOICE QUALITY OF LADY APPLES,
PRIME HAVANA ORANGES, NEW ALMONDS
RAISINS, WALNUTS, FIGS, PECAN NUTS, Etc. Etc.

COUSTY'S East End Grocery,
No. 118 South SECOND St.,
2 17 thstu Below Chesnut, West Side.

HOSIERY, ETC.

COOK & BROTHER,

Retailers

OF

HOSIERY GOODS

EXCLUSIVELY OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION.

No. 53 North EIGHTH Street.

1 10 tuf6trp PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER.
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of

FANCY CASSIMERES

And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mws

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,

FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 1 4

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp§

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. No. 223 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. wm§

INSURANCE.

UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
N. E. Corner of THIRD and WALNUT.
Incorporated 1804.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5, 1871.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT IS PUBLISHED IN CONFORMITY WITH A PROVISION OF THE CHARTER OF THE COMPANY:—

Amount of Marine Premiums written to January 1, 1871	$95,248·19
Amount of Marine Premiums unearned to January 1, 1870	36,524·17
Amount of Fire Premiums written to January 1, 1870	44,909 87
Amount of Fire Premiums unearned to January 1, 1870	37,237·13
	$214,019·34
EARNED PREMIUMS during the year ending as above:—	
Marine Risks	$99,726·37
Fire Risks	42,846·90
Interest on Investments and Salvage	20,027·62
	$162,600·89
LOSSES AND EXPENSES, Etc., during same time:—	
Marine Losses	$79,707·20
Fire Losses	33,529·27
Reinsurances and Commissions	17,358·33
Return Premiums	6,590·61
United States and other Taxes	2,976·54
Rents, Salaries, and Expenses	12,220·09
	$152,382·07
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, January 1, 1871:—	
State of Pennsylvania 6 per cent. Bonds	$10,000·00
City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. Bonds	15,000·00
Camden and Amboy Railroad 6 per cent. Bonds, 1889	11,200·00
" " " " 1883	3,500·00
" " " Mortgage 6 per cent. 1875	17,000·00
Pennsylvania Railroad second Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds	10,000·00
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Bonds, 6 per cent	14,610·00
Pennsylvania Railroad first Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent	1,000·00
Schuylkill Navigation Company 6 per cent. Bonds	10,000·00
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad 6 per cent. Bonds	10,000·00
Pennsylvania Canal 6 per cent. Bonds	11,500·00
Pittsburg Water Loan 7 per cent. Bonds	7,000·00
North Pennsylvania Railroad 6 per cent. Bonds	10,000·00
North Pennsylvania Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds	4,500·00
Lehigh Valley Railroad 6 per cent. bonds	5,000·00
100 shares Little Schuylkill Railroad	5,000·00
173 shares Pennsylvania Railroad	8,650·00
100 shares North Pennsylvania Railroad	5,000·00
48 shares Delaware Railroad	1,200·00
106 shares Pennsylvania Canal Company	5,300·00
68 shares Philadelphia National Bank	6,800·00
88 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank	8,800·00
160 shares Phœnix Insurance Company	800·00
4 shares American West India Company	400·00
20 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	5,000·00
1414 shares Union Trust Insurance Company	14,140·00
Sundry Scrip of Insurance Companies	1,000·00
Par value	$202,400·00
Market value	$188,868·25
Bills receivable	27,633·25
Sundry accounts due for Premiums	14,534·73
Cash	24,361·66
	$255,397·89

DIRECTORS.

Richard S. Smith,	John Moss,
A. E. Borie,	Lemuel Coffin,
Newberry A. Smith,	J. H. Tilge,
William C. Kent,	W. D. Winsor,
Henry Lewis,	Charles D. Reed,
J. P. Steiner,	Isaac Hough,
Edward L. Clark,	R. H. Howard,
George Lewis,	Alex. E. Fergusson,
Samuel C. Cook,	Paul Pohl, Jr.,
Charles Wheeler,	C. Heiskill,
S. Delbert,	D. W. Chambers,

Solomon Townsend.

RICHARD S. SMITH, Pres't.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

JANUARY 5, 1871.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the capital stock and outstanding scrip, free of taxes, payable on demand.
1 10 12t JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. —, 1871.

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS OF "THE AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY," on the 31st ult., published in conformity with the act of Assembly, viz.:—

REAL ESTATE.	
Nos. 308 and 310 Walnut street, Philadelphia, and lot at Schuylkill Haven, Pa.	$125,100·00
MORTGAGES.	
Being all first mortgages on property in the city of Philadelphia, except one for $2000 in Burlington county, N. J.	381,200·00
BONDS, ETC.	
$40,060 United States '81 Bonds	43,900·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 1st mortgage	20,700·00
20,000 City of Philadelphia, free from taxes	20,000·00
26,000 Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co., '84	17,200·00
10,000 State of Tennessee, 5 per cent	5,500·00
10,000 State of Tennessee, 6 per cent	6,450 00
15,000 Delaware Division Canal Co., 6 per cent	12,000·00
1,225 Schuylkill Navigation Co., '82, 6 per cent	894·25
12,000 Schuylkill Navigation Co., 1st mortgage, 6 per cent	9,480·00
1,600 City and county of Erie, Pa., 6 per cent	1,200·00
10,000 Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mt. Joy, and Lancaster Railroad Co	9,000·00
5,000 Delaware Railroad Co., guaranteed	4,500·00
7,000 Susquehanna Canal Co., 6 per ct.	3,360·00
10,000 Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Co., 6 per ct	9,500·00
10,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 6 per ct	10,100·00
10,000 Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad Co., 7 per ct	10,000·00
10,000 Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, war loan	10,450 00
2,500 Franklin Institute, 5 per ct	1,750 00
5,000 Little Schuylkill Railroad and Coal Co., 7 per ct	5,000·00
10,000 Hazleton Coal Co., 6 per ct	10,000·00
3,000 Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad and T. Co., '75	2,880·00
24,000 Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad and T. Co., mortgage	22,800·00
1,000 Elmira and Williamsport Railroad Co., 5 per cent	600·00
25,000 County of Chester, Pa., 6 per ct.	25,000·00
10,000 Lehigh Valley Railroad Co., 6 per cent., old	10,000·00
10,000 Coal Ridge Improvement and Coal Co., 6 per cent. mortgage	8,000·00
STOCKS.	
240 shares Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company	12,000·00
197 " Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	12,214·00
100 " North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	4,600·00
378 " Lehigh Valley Railroad Co.	22,302·00
15 " Philadelphia Exchange Company	1,125·00
18 " Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Company	270·00
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Loans on collaterals	129,114·74
Ground rents, well secured	40,240·83
Debts due in account, etc	2,512·73
Accrued rents and interest	16,464·20
Cash—in bank and in office of the Company	20,204·59
	$1,047,612·34

CAPITAL, $400,000. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas R. Maris,	Charles W. Poultney,
John Welsh,	Israel Morris,
P. Brady,	John P. Wetherill,
John T. Lewis,	W. W. Paul.
Edmund G. Dutilh,	

THOMAS R. MARIS, President.
ALBERT C. L. CRAWFORD, Secretary. 1 16 3t§rp

WANTS.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM, WITH BOARD, IN a private family, where there are no children. Location between Eighteenth and Eighth and Market and Pine. Address A. B., at this Office. 1 13

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.—BY VIRTUE AND IN EXECUTION of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by

THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY

of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date of eighteenth of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said Mortgage

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by

MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS,

at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the fourteenth day of February, A. D. 1871, the property described in and conveyed by the said Mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward, crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a ground-rent of $280, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street, seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the southeast corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2 and 3), roadway, railway, rails, right of way, stations, toll-houses and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income issues and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4), machinery, tools, implements and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the above-mentioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE.

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off—On No. 1, $300; No. 2, $200; No. 3, $300; No. 5, $100, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER,
W. W. LONGSTRETH, } Trustees.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 5 60t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

MARVIN'S SAFES.

The Best Quality!
The Lowest Prices!
The Largest Assortment!

Fire-proof. Burglar-proof.

MARVIN'S CHROME IRON

SPHERICAL

Burglar Safe

Will resist all BURGLAR'S IMPLEMENTS for any length of time. Please send for catalogue.

MARVIN & CO.,
No. 721 CHESNUT Street,
(MASONIC HALL,) PHILADELPHIA.
265 Broadway, N. Y. 108 Bank st., Cleveland, Ohio

A number of Second-hand Safes, of different makes and sizes, for sale VERY LOW.

Safes, Machinery, etc., moved and hoisted promptly and carefully, at reasonable rates. 10 7 fmw6m

EDUCATIONAL.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE,
VIRGINIA,

GENERAL G. W. CUSTIS LEE, PRESIDENT, WITH FOURTEEN PROFESSORS.

The Spring Term of the present season begins on the

FIRST OF FEBRUARY.

The rearrangement of classes then made enables students to enter the several schools with advantage. Students entering at this time pay only half fees.

All the ACADEMIC SCHOOLS of the College, as well as the Professional Schools of LAW and ENGINEERING, are in full operation.

For further information, address

WILLIAM DOLD,
Clerk of Faculty, Lexington, Va.
January 1, 1871. 1 17 6w

EDGEHILL SCHOOL
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.

Next session begins MONDAY, January 9, 1871.

For circulars apply to
21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF EUGENE CUMMISKEY, LATE OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE, DECEASED.

Letters Testamentary upon the Estate of EUGENE CUMMISKEY, late of the city of Baltimore, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to

WILLIAM D. HALE,
Penn Buildings, WALNUT St., above Fourth.
JOHN C. LOVE,
No. 23 BANK Street, Philada.;
Or to their Attorney, JOSEPH J. DORAN,
1 4 w6t No. 32 S. THIRD Street, Philada.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Company is prepared to sell lots, clear of all encumbrances, on reasonable term. Purchasers can see plans at the office of the Company,

NO. 518 WALNUT STREET,

Or at the Cemetery, where all information needed will be cheerfully given.

By giving notice at the office, carriages will meet persons desirous of purchasing lots at Tioga Station on the Germantown Railroad, and convey them to the Cemetery and return, free of charge.

ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treas.
MICHAEL NISBET, Sec'y. 10 5 wfm 6m

AMUSEMENTS.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

E. L. DAVENPORT..........Lessee and Manager
THE LEGITIMATE DRAMA IN THE GOOD OLD STYLE.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Jan. 18,
RICHARD III.
E. L. DAVENPORT, MRS. E. L. DAVENPORT.
CHARLES R. THORNE, JR.,
MISS PHILLIS GLOVER, JOSEPH E. NAGLE.

Admission, $1, 75, 50, and 25 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock.

Tickets secured at Abel's Dramatic Repository (Theatre Building), No. 1211 Chesnut street, from 9 until 5 o'clock.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Jan. 18,
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO
of Andrew Halliday's celebrated comedy-drama entitled THE GREAT CITY:
A STORY OF LONDON LIFE.
THE IMPORTED SCENERY,
painted on the spot expressly for the management of this theatre, by the distinguished artist, Mr. J. Johnson, will present
BEAUTIFUL AND ACCURATE VIEWS
of the British Metropolis in the present day.
SATURDAY—GREAT CITY MATINEE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock.
LOST AT SEA REVIVED.
MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING,
Boucicault and Byron's great drama
LOST AT SEA,
With all its grand effects,
Great fire scene, etc.
Mrs. JOHN DREW.........as.........Laura Franklin
AIDED BY THE FULL COMPANY.
Particulars in bills.
Seats secured six days in advance.

THIS IS POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF Mrs. WARNER'S CIRCUS, TENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets. Take your families to see the great EQUESTRIAN DISPLAY and astounding wonders nightly exhibited. Grand Matinee on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Admission as heretofore. FRIDAY EVENING, January 20, GRAND TESTIMONIAL to J. W. WHARTON Manager, when will be presented attractions of super-excellent orders. Tickets, 50 cents 1 16 6t

FOX'S NEW AMERICAN THEATRE, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth,
AMUSEMENTS OF ALL NATIONS.
EVERY EVENING
And SATURDAY MATINEE.
GREAT CONGRESS OF STARS.
Comprising the best artists in the country, who appear in Grand Ballets, Dutch Comedy, Local Sketches, Minstrelsy, Ethiopian Acts, Farce, Comic Vocalism, Pantomime, etc.

AMERICAN MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Northwest corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
100,000 CURIOSITIES
From all parts of the World.
THIRTY CAGES OF WILD ANIMALS.
The Splendid Dramatic Company appearing in the Lecture Room every Evening at 8 o'clock, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2 o'clock.
Admission to all the Attractions, 25 cents. 12 12 tf

ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ARCH Street, above Tenth.
SIMMONS & SLOCUM'S MINSTRELS,
THE CHAMPION TROUPE OF AMERICA.
Every evening until further notice Robert Fraser's new Christmas Pantomime of
HUSH A BYE BABY;
OR, HEY DIDDLE DIDDLE.
Box office open from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.
Matinee every Saturday. 9 5 tf

BIERSTADT'S LAST AND GREATEST PICTURE,
"THE EMERALD POOL,"
on exhibition at Earles' Galleries,
No. 816 CHESNUT Street.
Admission—Season tickets, $1; single ticket, 25 cents. 1 5 1m

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
Only appearance of the celebrated boxer,
JOE COBURN,
Assisted by the young giant,
LUKE WELSH, and MIKE COBURN and JOHNNY SANDERS, on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 18.

CARRIAGES.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

JOSEPH BECKHAUS,
No. 1204 FRANKFORD Avenue,
ABOVE GIRARD AVENUE,
Manufacturer of exclusively FIRST-CLASS
CARRIAGES.
NEWEST STYLES.

Clarences, Landaus, Landaulettes, Close Coaches, Shifting qr. Coaches, Coupes, Barouches, Phaetons, Rockaways, Etc., SUITABLE FOR PRIVATE FAMILY and PUBLIC USE. Workmanship and finish second to none in the country.

Fire and varied stock on hand—completed and in the works. Orders receive prompt and personal attention. All work warranted. 12 21 3mrp

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LOOKING-GLASSES,

RELIABLE AND CHEAP.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,

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SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company
OF PHILADELPHIA
IN THEIR
New Marble Fire-proof Building,
Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.
Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $600,000.

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST at three per cent., payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of Europe.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent.

The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

N. B. Browne,	Alexander Henry,
Clarence H. Clark,	Stephen A. Caldwell,
John Welsh,	George F. Tyler,
Charles Macalester,	Henry C. Gibson,
Edward W. Clark,	J. Gillingham Fell.

Henry Pratt McKean. [5 13 fmw§

BOARDING.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN ELEVENTH and Twelfth and Chesnut and Market streets. Vacancies for Families and Single Gentlemen. Also, a suit of rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board. Also, table board. 10 24tf

Evening Telegraph
PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1871.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

WE hope that the opponents of the Penn Square site for the public buildings are satisfied now, for they have signally failed in their last desperate attempt to defeat the will of the people of Philadelphia, the Supreme Court this morning having dissolved the injunction against the commissioners, so that now there is nothing whatever to prevent the building from being erected in the manner proposed. We never doubted that the Supreme Court would decide this matter as it has done, and we refer our readers to the decision delivered this morning, which we publish on our first page. The citizens of Philadelphia have reason to congratulate themselves not only upon this decision, but upon the fact that it has been delivered. It ought to set at rest finally and forever all question as to the site of the public buildings; and the property-holders in the neighborhood of Washington and Independence Squares should remain satisfied with having submitted their case to the people and to the Supreme Court, and with having been defeated in both instances. Let us have peace.

PHILADELPHIA DEMOCRACY sends as its best and worthiest delegates to the Democratic State Convention such shining exemplars as John Ahern, Robert Lister Smith, William McMullin, and John Tobin. These selections are eminently appropriate. They represent with photographic fidelity Democracy as it is in this city, and confer due honor upon the men who in sunshine and storm bear the heat and burden of the fray, and who are equally ready for a fight or a fraud when the interests of the party demand extra exertion. As they work the machine, why should they not run it from the initial step of its operations? What is the use of putting up respectable figure-heads to bewilder the public, when it is well understood all round that all true Democrats must bow to the McMullin influence?

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

THE Legislatures of several States have recently elected, or are about to elect, United States Senators; and from present indications the list will include Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, Hon. William Windom, of Minnesota, Senator Morrill, of Maine, John A. Logan, of Illinois, Frank Blair, of Missouri, Eli Saulsbury, of Delaware, and F. T. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey. It is noticeable that the dominant party in each State has taken great pains to select men particularly well adapted by their talents, training, and antecedents for the special purposes required. We do not pretend that Eli Saulsbury, of Delaware, or Frank Blair are likely to make good Senators, but we have little doubt that they will be efficient representatives of their peculiar constituencies. As Delaware belongs politically to the Saulsbury family, it was impossible that anybody but a Saulsbury could represent her, and three brothers—Willard, the present United States Senator, Gove, the present Governor, and Eli, a lawyer not heretofore gorged with office—were the only competitors for the nomination of the party once so Democratic that it had a holy horror of aristocratic family dominance. Willard's career in the Senate fully demonstrates his unfitness, and as Gove's Governorship has furnished scarcely less damaging evidence of his unworthiness, the Democracy displayed superior wisdom in honoring another member of this omnipotent family. In Missouri the anti-Republican party is made up in a large measure of rampant Rebels—fellows who distinguished themselves during the war by torturing or shooting down their Union neighbors, and they will find Frank Blair, as long as he remains in his present mood, ready to go as far as the farthest to galvanize a new rebellion, to punish loyalty, to exalt treason, and to bring discredit and disgrace upon the National Government which is the object of continued Rebel hatred.

The Republican Senators just elected or about to be elected are all men of mark—Wilson, Windom, Morrill, Logan, and Frelinghuysen having each and all given ample proof of their devotion to their respective States and high capacity as legislators.

A glance over the list will make every Pennsylvanian solicitous for the honor of this Commonwealth, and regret more keenly than ever that it is so miserably represented in the United States Senate. Practically it is not represented at all, for Cameron's chief object is to pander to the ambition of the Cameron family, and Scott figures only as an attorney for railway corporations. When we consider that two of the best men in the State could only secure partial justice for her interests in the Senate, it seems the height of folly to entrust her welfare to such feeble and indifferent hands; and if anything can incite among the people an irrepressible determination to right the wrong inflicted by venal legislators, the strenuous efforts of other States to secure good representation in the highest deliberative body in the land will ring the death-knell of our corrupt Camerons and our servile Scotts.

WHY IS NOT AHERN BROUGHT TO JUSTICE?

ON the 13th of October last an outrageous assault was made upon the election return judges by a party of ruffians, one of whom lost his life in the affray that ensued. One of the leaders in this riot was John P. Ahern, a man who has been for a long time notorious for his misdeeds; but in spite of Ahern's well-known character and the direct testimony to the effect that he was one of the chief rioters on this occasion and, in company with Nolan, was one of the assailants of Return Judge Crawford, no effort whatever has been made to bring him to punishment. The excuse of the District Attorney is that he has no official knowledge of Ahern's complicity in the riot, as there has never been such a presentment of the case as will justify action on his part, no one having yet come forward to enter a complaint against the criminal. This is certainly an extraordinary state of affairs, as there were men in attendance at the time of the riot who are fully competent to appear as Ahern's prosecutors, and who, as law-abiding and law-loving citizens, ought to be interested in bringing him to justice. The evidence at the Coroner's inquest on the body of Nolan most conclusively implicated Ahern as one of the chief rioters, as will be seen from the following statements which we quote from the sworn testimony of several witnesses.

Hugh Mullen, a reporter, testified as follows:—

"Heard Ahern say 'push in;' Mr. Lyman approached him, and he was wedged in the doors, and struck from both sides; the panel of the door was broken in; and the first one I saw come in was John Ahern; he came in staggering, the blood blinding his eyes; he got into the middle of the room; *don't know whether he had a pistol or a blackjack, but there was something in his hand; it looked like a blackjack;* he turned near the middle of the room and said, 'we'll change this business,' or 'change the tables:' something like that.

Joseph H. Paist, a reporter, testified that "he saw Ahern and Nolan come in; * * afterwards I saw Mr. Ahern with a piece of railing."

David B. Beitler, an alderman and return judge, testified that "Ahern got stuck in the door; * * *I saw Ahern have a pistol in his hand cocked;* I took hold of the pistol; the hammer came down and wounded me in the hand; it was twisted away from me and the door was forced; * * * saw Ahern with a blackjack: heard him say, 'For God's sake give me a pop;' * * I heard Ahern say to the crowd, 'Why don't you help me?' he said this while I had hold of his hand with the pistol in it."

John Wallace, a return judge, testified that "*Ahern, the short man, and two others were pursuing Crawford when he fired.*"

Wm. H. Ehret testified that "he saw a man said to be Mr. Ahern, with his face bloody and a blackjack in his hand, coming towards the middle of the room."

Henry Everly, a return judge, testified "Ahern got between the doors; the doors closed upon him; he hallooed for a pop, and said 'Why don't you shoot through the door?' they beat in the door; he got a pistol, but it was taken from him."

Colonel William B. Mann, who was a witness of the riot from its commencement to the end, testified to Ahern's behavior both outside and inside of the room. Mr. Mann said, in the course of his testimony:—"The sudden opening of the door threw several on the floor; the next that I saw were several persons coming in with blackjacks; conspicuous in this mass was Ahern; * * * Crawford retreated to the east side of the room, and Ahern cried out, 'You are the man I want;' * * * the man I feared most was Ahern; he had received a blow on the head, and the blood was trickling down his face; he had a blackjack upraised, and was in the highest possible excitement; Ahern moved in the direction to intercept Crawford if he continued to go north. * * The persons who were pursuing Crawford—four in number—were Ahern, Nolan, and two others the witness did not know; one man in black clothes had a blackjack; Ahern had a blackjack also; * * I think Ahern was the man who cried out 'You are the man we want.'"

Here is certainly an accumulation of testimony in regard to the guilt of Ahern that ought to be sufficient to bring him to trial; and Colonel William B. Mann, who was not only a witness to the whole affray, but to some extent a sufferer from it, is the one person of all others who should appear as Ahern's prosecutor, and aid in procuring for him the punishment he deserves. Mr. Mann was for a number of years an officer of justice himself, and he certainly ought not to appear in this matter as attempting to shield this ruffian from the consequences of his crime. The prosecution of Ahern is a duty that Mr. Mann owes to himself and to the community; and if he will bring the matter to the official notice of District Attorney Sheppard, that officer will no longer have an excuse for not taking vigorous action to punish one of the most disgraceful outrages that has ever occurred in this city.

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.—A pamphlet, attributed to the Archduke Albert, recently appeared at Vienna, under the title, "The Year 1870 and the Defensive Power of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy." The author compares the military force of Germany with that of Austria. Germany, he says, has at her disposal for military service from 3½ to 3¾ per cent. of her population, or 1,283,000 to 1,347,000 men; while under her present military system Austria could not obtain for her army more than 911,000 men. Germany has 699,000 infantry against Austria's 579,000; 74,375 cavalry against Austria's 49,460; 1794 guns against Austria's 1248. Moreover, Germany has 65,000 horses always ready, even when at peace, while Austria has only 27,265, so that at the commencement of a war nearly the whole of the German cavalry can be mounted at once, while Austria would have to obtain more than 20,000 horses over and above her peace establishment. The rapidity, too, with which her troops can be mobilized gives Germany a great advantage over neighboring nations. "Every State on her frontier, therefore, which cannot equal her in the rapidity and precision of her military system, is not secure against invasion;" and the writer accordingly urges that it is indispensably necessary "for Austria's very existence" that she should accept without delay the Prussian plan of mobilization. He also recommends that the whole of the Austro-Hungarian army should be at once provided with the Werndl rifle, of which only about 300,000 have as yet been issued; that Olmutz, Komorn, Pesth, the line of the Enns, and the Carpathian passes should be strengthened, and that a regular system of fortifications should be constructed for the defense of Bohemia.

THE FISHERIES OF PUGET SOUND.—From Wilkeson's "Notes on Puget Sound" we take the following glowing account of the valuable fisheries at the Pacific terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad:—

"The fisheries of Puget Sound are those of the Sound proper and of the waters commercially appurtenant. Vicinity makes this appurtenance. The cod, hake, and halibut of Alaska, and the North Pacific generally, are about eight hundred miles nearer to the drying-racks on Puget Sound than to those of San Francisco. Therefore they belong to Puget Sound, and Puget Sound will take that trade in fish whenever she wants it; and it can no more be got away from her than Norfolk can get away the cod and mackerel fishery from Gloucester. But the variety and abundance of fish of the highest excellence in Puget Sound proper, as designated in the Northern Pacific Railroad charter, are as striking a characteristic of these waters as are its timber and its climate. Salmon of many species—for of this famous fish are many kinds, differing much in quality and value—crowd the seas, bays, and streams at certain seasons of the year. They abound literally in millions. The statement often made to me by residents that 'salmon can be taken in any desired quantities' is most strictly true. In water of convenient depth they are seined. In deep soundings they are taken with the hook. No other facility and no other outlay are necessary for the prosecution of the business of fishing for them than a good seine and men enough to work it. An idea of the abundance of the salmon in Puget Sound can be got from the fact that in August, 1869, at the fishery of Morris H. Frost, at Mukilteo, at the mouth of the Snohomish, 1700 were taken at one haul. The Indians catch large quantities, and the Hudson's Bay Company long established a profitable export trade in them. Some Yankees from Massachusetts and Maine have just got into the business, and they will show that it is capable of indefinite expansion. Cured and salted, these fish sold last year for ten dollars a barrel for shipment to China and the Sandwich Islands, and down the South American coast. But there is a fish, so superior that the salmon is not worthy of lying in the same basket with it, and the speckled trout only as a gracious favor should be permitted to get into the frying-pan in which it has been cooked—the cod, the true *Gadus*. That is in Puget Sound. It especially abounds on the west side of Vancouver and the north of Fuca. But it is everywhere, and it is a kingly fish in its proportions. It averages two and a half feet in length, with a girth round the shoulders of eighteen inches. It has the flavor of the Block Island cod, and of food for man or gods nothing more can be said than that. These fishes are seined at several places on the sound and caught also with the hook in deep water. The price last year, salted and in the barrel, was from sixteen to twenty dollars. But these Puget Sound cod are only the flank of the main body of these admirable fishes. The banks on which they live begin on the northwestern extremity of Vancouver and extend beyond Alaska. Whaling captains have assured me that on the old Russian-American whaling-ground they have at times sensibly felt a retardation of the motion of their ships under shortened sail by reason of the masses of these fishes. Halibut abounds in Puget Sound of enormous size, and of a delicacy and tenderness not known in its Atlantic congener. The quantity in which they exist here may be estimated from the statement of an official of the Hudson's Bay Company that in forty-eight hours a fishing vessel of six hundred tons can be loaded with them. Eulachon, a very delicious fish of the size of a small herring, is in shoals on the North Pacific coast as far south as the mouth of the Columbia. Sturgeon of immense size are plenty off the mouths of the Frazer and other rivers. So abundant is this fish that isinglass made from it is a regular article of export by the Hudson's Bay Company. Herrings are in countless millions. Smelts—precisely the delicate fish of New York Bay—are taken by boat loads. Dog-fish in incredible quantities are taken by the Indians solely for their oil, and this oil is a staple export of the Hudson's Bay Company. There are several varieties of rock-fish and deep-sea perch, the latter often running to eight pounds weight. Of speckled trout in the cold streams flowing into the sound, even to 'six-pounders' there seems to be no end."

MÆNNERCHOIR BAL MASQUE, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, TUESDAY, February 14.

One-half of the proceeds will be appropriated to the assistance of the sufferers in the French and German war. Tickets, $5, to be had of the Committee, and at L. Meyer's, No. 722 Arch street, Lee & Walker's, No. 922 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel, and R. T. Schmidt's, No. 610 Arch street. 1 18 wstf

GROCERIES, ETC.

SHOTWELL
SWEET CIDER.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

WATCHES.

Established in 1854.
WATCHES.
EVERGOING
STEM-WINDERS,
KEY-WINDERS,
QUARTER SECONDS,
MINUTE REPEATERS,
ETC. ETC. ETC
C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
608 CHESNUT STREET,
9 1 PHILADELPHIA.

CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, No. 212 South FIFTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1871.

Sealed Proposals for the necessary Blanks, Books, Stationery, and Printing required by this department for the year 1871, in conformity with an ordinance of City Councils, approved December 31, 1870, will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M. on SATURDAY, January 21, 1871, at which time said proposals will be opened and the contract awarded to the lowest and best bidder.

Printed schedules, on which the bids must be made of the articles required, will be furnished on application at the City Commissioners' Office.

ALEXANDER McCUEN,
THOMAS M. LOCKE,
JAMES BAIN,
1 18 3t City Commissioners.

CLOTHING.

A GREAT STORE FULL
Of the richest and most beautiful assortment of
BOYS' and MEN'S CLOTHING
EVER OFFERED!
ALSO,
Of the choicest and most varied stock of excellent piece goods
Ever Heard of,

Now closing out
To make way
For the immense
Stock of Spring Clothes
Soon to appear.
Great Brown Hall.

WHILE THE WINTER DAYS still last, remember your opportunities to buy fine Overcoats cheap.

THINK of the great reduction on all our suits for cold weather at the GREAT BROWN HALL.

CONSIDER THE FACT that you can now buy, for a mere song, substantial and beautiful Clothing enough to last you

All Next Winter.

It is to the interest
Of every gentleman
In Philadelphia
Or its vicinity
To come, and bring all their boys, to the
GREAT BROWN HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA.

HABILLEMENTS
No 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & Co.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA: PA.
TAILORS.
Evening Dress Suits.
Military and Naval Uniforms.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE PREMISES No. 722 CHESNUT Street. The store has recently been fitted up with a new front, etc. The house is suitable for a hotel or boarding-house. The store will be rented without the dwelling if desired. Lot, 25 feet by 145 feet.
THOMAS SHIPLEY,
12 tf No. 20 N. SEVENTH Street.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE WEST PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, No. 4006 Chesnut street; a three-story brown-stone front; complete with modern conveniences; bay window, etc.; lot, 20 feet front by 125 feet deep. Apply to
1 14 7t* J. CLAYTON, No. 717 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE MEDIUM sized House No. 2007 WALNUT Street. Back Buildings, all modern improvements, in perfect order; with or without furniture. 1 11 10t*
S. KINGSTON McCAY, No. 429 WALNUT St.

TO RENT.

TO RENT,
RARE CHANCE,
STORE No. 336 CHESNUT STREET, UNDER CONTINENTAL HOTEL.
Elegant Fixtures for sale, including Marble Counters, large Mirrors, etc.
Immediate possession. 12 15 tf

TO LET, SOON, NEW HOUSE, NO. 726 N. SIXTH Street, on Girard Estate. Two bathrooms, stationary wash-tubs, speaking tube, etc. 1 17 3t*

TO LET—DESIRABLE STORE NO. 216 Chesnut street, on favorable terms. Apply to
ALFRED G. BAKER,
1 14 10t* No. 435 CHESNUT Street.

GLOVES.

After having done the largest KID GLOVE TRADE during the last year ever done by one house in Philadelphia, the
MESSRS. A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
OF THE
Great Kid Glove Emporium,
Find as a natural consequence some soiled and imperfect Gloves, of their well-known brands, "Bartley," "La Belle," "Jouvin," and "Joseph," which they propose to sell at
75 Cents Per Pair,
For all brands, all colors, and all sizes. This is a grand opportunity to get good Gloves cheap, which are suitable to wear in muffs and ordinary wear.

They also are offering a lot of 2-Button Fancy Top Gloves (worth $1·87) at $1·25 per pair. This low price will sell them quick. Call before they are all gone. 12 21 swtf

WINES.

HOCK WINES.
Just received from the house of D. LEIDEN, COLOGNE, on the Rhine, an invoice of
HOCK WINES,
Consisting of
JOHANNISBERG,
MARKOBRUNNER,
STEINWEIN,
LIEBFRAUMILCH,
and NIERSTEINER,
VINTAGES OF 1862 and 1865.
For sale by
JOSEPH F. TOBIAS & CO.,
Nos. 206 and 208 SOUTH FRONT ST.,
1 14 12t PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY MORNING
25,000 yards Hamburg Edgings, Flouncings and Insertings, bought for cash, and will be sold for a small advance.
The above Goods were made expressly for the Paris market, and are very handsome Goods, and there will be no more this season.
Also, a new lot of different style Hamburg Edgings, Flouncings and Insertings, Register Embroidery, Royal Rufflings, Coventry Rufflings, Magic Rufflings, etc., etc.
A large lot of White Goods, consisting of Soft Finish Cambrics, Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns, Swiss Muslins, 6-4 and 8-4 French Muslins, Plain Nainsooks, India Twills, etc., etc.
POWER LOOM TABLE LINENS.
6 4 and 8-4 bleached Table Linens.
Birdeye Linens, Nursery Birdeye.
A new lot of Damask Towels 25 up to 50c., that are very cheap.
Heavy Linen Huckaback Towels, 12½, 15, 18, 20, 25 cents.
Bargains in Linen Doylies and Napkins.
Best makes Shirting Linens.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT GENTS' LINEN SHIRT FRONTS, MADE EXPRESSLY FOR OUR OWN SALES,
At 25, 31, 38, 40, 45, 50, 60 and 69c.
Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery, very cheap.
Ladies' full regular made Hose, 25, 28, 31, 35, 38, 50c.
Ladies' Balbriggan Hose.
Children's Balbriggan Hose.
Gents' regular made ¾ Hose, 20, 23, 25c.
Ladies' Hemstitch Handkerchiefs, all linen, 12½, 18, 25, 31, 38, 50c.
PRICE & WOOD,
9 28 4m] N. W. cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FEBRUARY MAGAZINES.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.
CONTENTS.
The Origins of Folk Lore, by John Fiske; To Fanny, a Poem, by W. D. O'Connor; The Friend of my Youth, by T. B. Aldrich; Our Eyes, and how to take Care of them (second paper), by Henry W. Williams, M. D.; Kate Beaumont, Part II., by J. W. DeForest; A Chapter in Modern Astrology, by William M. Stone; The Story of a Famous Book, by Samuel A. Green; Castilian Days—Spanish Living and Dying, by John Hay; Kittery Annie's Dream, a Poem, by Celia Thaxter; The Red Hand, by William M. Baker; American Life in France (second paper), by M. L. P.; Wanted: an Heir, by E. F. Terry; Our Whispering Gallery—Nathaniel Hawthorne, by James T. Fields; Recent Literature.
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The partnership heretofore existing between HARRIS, HEYL & CO. expires this day by limitation and the death of Wharton E. Harris. Either of the surviving partners sign in liquidation.
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Surviving Partners.

OFFICE OF PHILADELPHIA SUGAR HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, January 14, 1871.
The undersigned this day enter into copartnership under the firm of HEYL, GIBBONS & CO., as successors of HARRIS, HEYL & CO., and continue the business.
JOHN B. HEYL,
GEORGE W. GIBBONS,
1 16 6t EDWARD O. SMITH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership between JAMES SALT, FREDERICK MEAR, and CHARLES W. SCHROPP was dissolved on the 2d day of January, A. D. 1871, by the withdrawal of JAMES SALT. All debts due to the said partnership are to be paid, and those due from the same discharged, at No. 108 North SECOND Street, where the business will be continued by the said FREDERICK MEAR and CHARLES W. SCHROPP, under the firm of MEAR & SCHROPP. 1 6 11 18 25 4t*

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MARRIED.

LINDLEY—GREAVES.—January 12th, at the Parsonage of the Front Street M. E. Church, No. 1013 North Front street, by Rev. T. W. Simpers, Mr. GEORGE LINDLEY to Miss JANE GREAVES, all of this city.

VANKIRK—WEISS.—January 17th, at No. 1119 Ogden street, Philadelphia, by the Rev. Dr. F. J. Clerc, JOHN VANKIRK, Jr., to Miss KATIE A., daughter of George Weiss, Esq., both deaf mutes, all of Allentown, Pa.

DIED.

ANDREWS.—On the 17th instant, Miss KATE ANDREWS, daughter of Catharine and the late Daniel Andrews, in the 22d year of her age.

The relatives and friends, and Martha Washington Tent, No. 4, I. D. of R., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, back of No. 116 Carpenter street, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Lafayette Cemetery.

CLAY.—On the 17th instant, ALFRED LAUSSAT CLAY, infant son of Alfred L. and Helen F. Clay, aged 8 months.

Funeral from the residence of Cornelius O'Callaghan, Esq., No. 1521 Spruce street, on Thursday, the 19th instant, at 12 o'clock M.

COLWELL.—On Sunday evening, 15th instant, Mr. STEPHEN COLWELL, in the 71st year of his age.

His friends and the friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1519 Locust street, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

EPLEY.—On the 17th instant, DANIEL EPLEY, son of the late Jacob and Margaret Epley, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and America Hose Company, No. 17, Franklin Circle, No. 4, B. U. (H. F.) C. of A., America Lodge, No. 15, K. of P., and Radiant Star Lodge, No. 232, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 330 Dean street, above Pine, on Friday afternoon, January 20th, at 2 o'clock.

☞ UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, Jan. 17, 1871.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Union League, held this evening, the following minute and resolution were unanimously adopted:—

The Board of Directors, in view of the special relations which have been sustained towards the Union League of Philadelphia, from its very origin, by STEPHEN COLWELL, Esq., who died suddenly on the evening of the 16th inst., feel it to be due no less to themselves than to the memory of the deceased, that some marked notice should be taken of his death and placed upon their records.

With an intelligent and thoughtful mind fully convinced of the necessity and usefulness of such an organization, and a heart warmly alive to its encouraging influences, it was peculiarly fitting that at the first formal meeting which led to the establishment of the Union League, Mr. Colwell should be called upon, as he was, to preside. His name thus heads the list of the signers of the constitution of the League; and he grew with its growth, ever in the forefront of whatever movement was planned for giving aid and comfort and support to his country and its Government throughout the course of its struggle for existence, in resisting by force of arms a causeless and wicked armed Rebellion.

We desire to bear testimony to those virtues which manifested themselves in all his intercourse with us; to the singleness and unselfishness of his purpose; to his courteousness and urbanity in our varied relations; to his firmness, cautiousness, and wisdom in the deliberations of our counsels; to his patience, unwearying industry, and cheerful devotion of time, abilities, and means in aid of the cause so dear to all our hearts; to his constant, unwavering joy and faith and trust in the overruling providence of the God of our fathers amid the darkest hours of the country's peril, as well as in times of success and victory.

Of his private character, his abilities as a scholar, especially in the fields of political economy and social science; of his love of the beautiful in art and nature; of his uprightness and integrity as a man and a citizen; of the bright example of his Christian character, there are others who may more fittingly bear record.

God in His wisdom has taken from us our friend and counsellor, after a life of usefulness and blessing, when he had attained the full measure of his years. We mourn his loss to ourselves; we rejoice in his unspeakable gain, for we sorrow not as without hope. Yet grieving and sorrowing that we shall see his kindly and benignant face no more among us, we join our sympathies and our tears with those of all his mourning friends.

We direct the above minute to be placed upon our records and published in the newspapers, and a copy to be sent to the family of Mr. Colwell, and as an additional mark of respect to his memory it is

Resolved, That the Board of Directors attend his funeral in a body.

1t GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.
Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

☞ BEAUTY, ACCURACY, TASTE, AT HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' Railroad and Commercial Printing House, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets. 1t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ LOST ON THE ROOF OF MOLDWARP HALL.

A STORY,

BY GEORGE MACDONALD.

The moment Mrs. Wilson was gone, I expected to see Clara peep out from behind the tapestry in the corner; but as she did not appear, I lifted it and looked in. There was nothing behind but a closet almost filled with books, not upon shelves, but heaped up from floor to ceiling. There had been just room and no more for Clara to stand between the tapestry and the books. It was of no use attempting to look for her—at least I said so to myself, for as yet the attraction of an old book was equal to that of a young girl. Besides, I always enjoyed waiting—up to a certain point. Therefore I resumed my place on the floor, with the Seven Champions in one hand and my chamber-candlestick in the other.

I had for the moment forgotten Clara in the adventures of St. Andrew of Scotland, when the *silking* of her frock aroused me. She was at my side.

"Well, you've had your dinner? Did she give you any dessert?"

"This is my dessert," I said, holding up the book. "It's far more than——"

"Far more than your desert," she pursued, "if you prefer it to me."

"I looked for you first," I said defensively.

"Where?"

"In the closet there."

"You didn't think I was going to wait there, did you? Why the very spiders are hanging dead in their own webs in there. But here's some dessert for you—if you're as fond of apples as most boys," she added, taking a small rosy-cheeked beauty from her pocket.

I accepted it, but somehow did not quite relish being lumped with boys in that fashion. As I ate it, which I should have felt bound to do even had it been less acceptable in itself, she resumed—

"Wouldn't you like to see the company arrive? That's what I came for. I wasn't going to ask Goody Wilson."

"Yes, I should," I answered, "but Mrs. Wilson told me to keep here, and not get in their way."

"Oh! I'll take care of that. We shan't go near them. I know every corner of the place—a good deal better than Mrs. Wilson. Come along, Wilfrid—that's your name, isn't it?"

"Yes, it is. Am I to call you Clara?"

"Yes, if you are good—that is, if you like. I don't care what you call me. Come along."

I followed. A great clang of the bell in the paved court fell upon our ears.

"Don't you hear the music?" she said, half indignantly.

"I hear it now," I answered.

"Come along," she interrupted, eagerly. "We shall just be in time to see them go across from the drawing-room to the ball-room. Come, come. Leave your candle."

I put down my book with some reluctance. She led me into the armory, and from the armory out on the gallery half encompassing the great hall, which was lighted up, and full of servants. Opening another door in the gallery, she conducted me down a stair which led almost into the hall, but, ascending again behind it, landed us in a little lobby, on one side of which was the drawing-room, and on the other the ball-room, on another level, reached by a few high semicircular steps.

"Quick! quick!" said Clara, and turning sharply round, she opened another door, disclosing a square-built stone staircase. She pushed the door carefully against the wall, ran up a few steps, I following in some trepidation, turned abruptly and sat down. I did as she did, questioning nothing: I had committed myself to her superior knowledge.

In a few minutes thereafter the door of the drawing-room opened; when, pair after pair, the company, to the number of over a hundred and fifty, I should guess, walked past the foot of the stair on which we were seated and ascended the steps into the ball-room. The lobby was dimly lighted, except from the two open doors, and there was little danger of our being seen.

Last of all came Lady Brotherton, Sir Giles's wife, a pale, delicate-looking woman, leaning on the arm of a tall, long-necked, would-be-stately, yet insignificant-looking man. She gave a shiver as, up the steps from the warm drawing-room, she came at once opposite our open door.

"What a draught there is here!" she said, adjusting her rose-colored scarf about her shoulders. "It feels quite wintry. Will you oblige me, Mr. Mollet, by shutting that door? Sir Giles will not allow me to have it built up. I am sure there are plenty of ways to the leads besides that."

"This door, my lady?" asked Mr. Mollet. I trembled lest he should see us.

"Yes. Just throw it to. There's a sprink lock on it. I can't think ——"

The slam and echoing bang of the closing door cut off the end of the sentence. Even Clara was a little frightened, for her hand stole into mine for a moment before she burst out laughing.

"Hush! hush!" I said. "They will hear you."

"I almost wish they would," she said. "What a goose I was to be frightened, and not speak! Do you know where we are?"

"No," I answered; "how should I? Where are we?"

My fancy of knowing the place had vanished utterly by this time. All my mental charts of it had got thoroughly confused, and I do not believe I could have even found my way back to the library.

"Shut out on the leads," she answered. "Come along. We may as well go to meet our fate."

I confess to a little palpitation of the heart as she spoke, for I was not yet old enough to feel that Clara's companionship made the doom a light one. Up the stair we went—here no twisting corkscrew, but a broad flight enough, with square turnings. At the top was a door, fastened only with a bolt inside—against no worse housebreakers than the winds and rains. When we emerged, we found ourselves in the open night.

"Here we are in the moon's drawing-room!" said Clara.

The scene was lovely. The sky was all now—the earth only a background or pedestal for the heavens. The river, far below, shone here and there in answer to the moon, while the meadows and fields lay as in the oblivion of sleep, and the wooded hills were only dark formless masses. But the sky was the dwelling place of the moon, before whose radiance, penetratingly still, the stars shrunk as if they would hide in the flowing skirts of her garments. There was scarce a cloud to be seen, and the whiteness of the moon made the blue thin. I could hardly believe in what I saw. It was as if I had come awake without getting out of the dream.

We were on the roof of the ball-room. We felt the rythmic motion of the dancing feet hake thec building in time to the music. "A low melodious thunder" buried beneath—above, the eternal silence of the white moon!

We passed to the roof of the drawing-room. From it, upon one side, we could peep into the great gothic window of the hall which rose high above it. We could see the servants passing and repassing, with dishes for the supper which was being laid in the dining-room under the drawing-room, for the hall was never used for entertainment now, except on such great occasions as a coming of age, or an election feast, when all classes met.

"We mustn't stop here," said Clara. "We shall get our deaths of cold."

"What shall we do then?" I asked.

"There are plenty of doors," she answered—"only Mrs. Wilson has a foolish fancy for keeping them all bolted. We must try, though."

Over roof after roof we went; now descending, now ascending a few steps; now walking along narrow gutters, between battlement and sloping roof; now crossing awkward junctions—trying doors, many in tower and turret—all in vain! Every one was bolted on the inside. We had grown quite silent, for the case looked serious.

"This is the last door," said Clara, "the last we can reach. There are more in the towers, but they are higher up. What *shall* we do? Except we go down a chimney, I don't know what's to be done."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Still her voice did not falter, and my courage did not give way. She stood for a few moments silent. I stood regarding her, as one might listen for a doubtful oracle.

"Yes, I've got it!" she said at length. "Have you a good head, Wilfrid?"

"I don't quite know what you mean," I answered.

"Do you mind being in a narrow place, without much to hold by?"

"High up?" I asked, with a shiver.

"Yes."

For a moment I did not answer. It was a special weakness of my physical nature, one which my imagination had increased tenfold—the absolute horror I had of such a transit as she was evidently about to propose. My worst dreams—from which I would wake with my heart going like a fire-engine, were of adventures of the kind. But before a woman, how could I draw back? I would rather lie broken at the bottom of the wall. And if the fear should come to the worst, I could at last throw myself down and end it so.

"Well?" I said, as if I had only been waiting for her exposition of the case.

"Well!" she returned—"Come along, then."

I did go along—like a man to the gallows; only I would not have turned back to save my life. But I should have hailed the slightest change of purpose in her with such pleasure as Daniel must have felt when he found the lions would rather not eat him. She retraced her steps a long way—until we reached the middle of the line of buildings which divided the two courts.

"There!" she said, pointing to the top of the square tower over the entrance to the hall, from which we had watched the arrival of the guests; it rose about nine feet only above where we now stood in the gutter—"I *know* I left the door open when we came down. I did it on purpose. I hate Goody Wilson. Lucky, you see!—that is, if you have a head. And if you haven't, it's all the same: I have."

So saying, she pointed to a sort of flying buttress which sprung sideways, with a wide span, across the angle the tower made with the hall, from an embrasure of the battlement of the hall, to the outer corner of the tower, itself more solidly buttressed.

Could she mean me to cross that hair-like bridge? The mere thought was a terror. But I would not blench. Fear I confess—cowardice if you will:—poltroonery, not.

"I see," I answered. "I will try. If I fail, don't blame me. I will do my best."

"You don't think," she returned, "I'm going to let you go alone! I should have to wait hours before you found a door to let me down—except indeed you went and told Goody Wilson, and I had rather die where I am. No, no. Come along. I'll show you how."

With a rush and a scramble, she was up over the round back of the buttress before I had time to understand that she meant as usual to take the lead. If she could but have sent me back a portion of her skill, or lightness, or nerve, or whatever it was, just to set me off with a rush like that! But I stood preparing at once and hesitating. She turned and looked over the battlements of the tower.

"Never mind, Wilfrid," she said; "I'll fetch you presently."

"No, no," I cried. "Wait for me. I'm coming."

I got astride of the buttress, and painfully forced my way up. It was like a dream of leap-frog, prolonged under painfully recurring difficulties. I shut my eyes, and persuaded myself that all I had to do was to go on leap-frogging. At length, after more trepidation and brain-turning than I care to dwell upon, lest even now it should bring back a too keen realization of itself, I reached the battlement, seizing which, with one shaking hand, and finding the other grasped by Clara, I tumbled on the leads of the tower.

"Come along!" she said. "You see, when the girls like, they can beat the boys—even at their own games. We're all right now."

"I did my best," I returned, mightily relieved. *I'm* not an angel, you know. I can't fly like you."

She seemed to appreciate the compliment.

"Never mind, I've done it before. It was game of you to follow."

Her praise elated me beyond measure. And it was well.

"Come along," she added.

She seemed to be always saying *Come along*.

I obeyed, full of gratitude and relief. She skipped to the tiny turret which rose above our heads, and lifted the door-latch. But, instead of disappearing within, she turned and looked at me in white dismay. The door was bolted. Her look roused what there was of manhood in me. I felt that, as it had now come to the last gasp, it was mine to comfort her.

"We are no worse than we were," I said. "Never mind."

"I don't know that," she answered mysteriously. 'Can *you* go back as you came? *I* can't."

I looked over the edge of the battlement where I stood. There was the buttress crossing the angle of moonlight, with its shadow lying far down on the wall. I shuddered at the thought of renewing my unspeakable dismay. But what must be must. Besides, Clara had praised me for creeping where she could fly; now I might show her that I could creep where she could not fly.

"I will try," returned I, putting one leg over the battlement.

"Do take care, Wilfrid," she cried, stretching out her hands, as if to keep me from falling.

A sudden pulse of life rushed through me. All at once I became not only bold but ambitious.

"Give me a kiss," I said, "before I go."

"Do you make so much of it?" she returned, stepping back a pace. How much a woman she was even then! Her words roused something in me which to this day I have not been able quite to understand. A sense of wrong had its share in the feeling, but what else I can hardly venture to say.

At all events, an inroad of careless courage was the consequence. I stepped at once upon the buttress, and stood for a moment looking at her—no doubt with reproach. She sprang towards me.

"I beg your pardon," she said.

The end of the butress was a foot or two below the level of the leads, where Clara stood. She bent over the battlement, stooped her face towards me, and kissed me on the mouth. My only answer was to turn and walk down the buttress erect; a walk which, as the arch of the buttress became steeper, ended in a run and a leap on to the gutter of the hall. There I turned, and saw her stand like a lady in a ballad leaning after me in the moonlight. I lifted my cap and sped away not knowing whither, but fancying that out of her sight I could make up my mind better. Nor was I mistaken. The moment I sat down, my brains began to go about, and in another moment I saw what might be attempted.

In going from roof to roof, I had seen the little gallery along which I had passed with Mrs. Wilson on my way to the library. It crossed what might be called an open shaft in the building. I thought I could manage, roofed as it was, to get in by the open side. It was some time before I could find it again; but when I did come upon it at last, I saw that it might be done. By the help of a projecting gargoyle, curiously carved in the days when the wall to which it clung formed part of the front of the building, I got my feet upon the wooden rail of the gallery, caught hold of one of the small pillars which supported the roof, and *slewed* myself in. I was almost as glad as when I had crossed the buttress, for below me was a paved bottom, between high walls, without any door, like a dry well in the midst of the building.

My recollection of the way to the armory I found, however, almost obliterated. I knew that I must pass through a bed-room at the end of the gallery, and that was all I remembered. I opened the door, and found myself face to face with a young girl with wide eyes. She stood staring and astonished, but not frightened. She was younger than Clara, and not so pretty. Her eyes were dark, and so was the hair she had been brushing. Her face would have been quite pale, but for the rosy tinge of surprise. She made no exclamation, only stared with her brush in her hand, and questions in her eyes. I felt far enough from comfortable; but with a great effort I spoke.

"I beg your pardon. I had to get off the roof, and this was the only way. Please do not tell Mrs. Wilson."

"No," she said at once, very quietly; "but you must go away."

"If I could only find the library!" I said. "I am so afraid of going into more rooms where I have no business."

"I will show you the way," she returned with a smile; and laying down her brush, took up a candle and led me from the room.

In a few moments I was safe. My conductor vanished at once. The glimmer of my own candle in a further room guided me, and I was soon at the top of the corkscrew staircase. I found the door very slightly fastened; Clara must herself have unwittingly moved the bolt when she shut it. I found her standing all eagerness, waiting me. We hurried back to the library, and there I told her how I had effected an entrance and met with a guide.

Copied by permission from the advance sheets of "Wilfrid Cumbermede," George Macdonald's serial story in Scribner's Monthly.

GEORGE MACDONALD'S story in *Scribner's Monthly* bids fair to be the best story of him who is the best of living story-writers. Let us put it a little differently, and say that he will be among novelists what Wordsworth is among poets. But he is more poet than novelist. The present installment of "Wilfrid Cumbermede" is extremely fascinating; but it is the fascination of poetry rather than of story. It may be enjoyed almost in perfection by one who has not read the beginning, and who will never read the sequel; and it will remain in the memory like a beautiful song.—*New York Independent.*

☞ CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1871.

At the Annual Election for Directors of this Bank, held on the 10th inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected to serve the ensuing year:—

Hon. Alex. G. Cattell,
Dell Nobilt, Jr.,
Hugh Craig,
Alexander Whilldin,
John F. Gross,
Philip B. Mingle,
Samuel T. Canby,
William Massey,
Joseph W. Bullock,
H. W. Catherwood,
C. J. Hoffman,
William P. Cox,
Henry C. Howell,

and at a meeting of the board held this day, Dell Nobilt, Jr., Esq., was elected President in place of Hon. Alexander G. Cattell, declining.

H. P. SCHETKY, Cashier.

Whereas, Our former President, Hon. Alexander G. Cattell, has felt constrained to decline re-election as President of this bank on account of protracted ill health, therefore

Resolved, That while we bow to the will of a Divine Providence, we cannot but express our earnest hope for his restoration to health and usefulness, and express our high appreciation of his services to the institution since its organization, resulting in its present prosperity and high standing in our community.

Extract from the minutes.

1 18 3t H. P. SCHETKY, Cashier.

☞ EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1871.

At the annual election held on the 10th inst. the following stockholders were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

Jacob Naylor,
James Irwin,
Jacob G. Neafie,
Charles N. Childs,
Charles H. Craige,
William King,
I. S. Custer,
Henry S. Ziegler,
James Long,
John F. Norcross,
W. W. Adams,
Jacob Grim,
A. Lincoln.

At a meeting of the Directors this day, the following officers were unanimously re-elected:—

JACOB NAYLOR, Esq., President.
CHARLES H. CRAIGE, Esq., Vice-President.
And ROBERT H. WILLIAMS, Cashier.
JOHN ROBERTS, Esq., was elected Solicitor.

1 18 wfm3t R. H. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

☞ THE PHILADELPHIA SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION
WILL HOLD A
SPECIAL MEETING
AT THE
HALL OF THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY,
On THURSDAY, January 19, at 8 P. M.

Mr. LORIN BLODGET will read a paper on "Compulsory Education," and that subject will afterwards be open to discussion.

Members and the public generally are invited to attend. 1 18 2t

☞ LOGAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

A meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at its office, No. 230 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, the second day of February, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of five Directors, and for the transaction of any other business which may then be presented.

By order CHARLES WESTON, JR.,
1 18 13t Secretary of the Corporators.

☞ A MEETING OF THE CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS OF THE YOUNG MEN'S HOME of Philadelphia will be held at No. 400 WALNUT Street, on THURSDAY, the 2d of February next, at 11 o'clock A. M. SAMUEL ASHHURST,
Secretary pro tem.
Philadelphia, Jan. 16, 1871. 1 17 14t

☞ REV. A. B. EARL, THE EVANGELIST, will preach every evening this week, except Saturday evening, at the BROAD STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, Corner BROAD and BROWN Streets. 1 18 3t

☞ THE FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LINCOLN INSTITUTE will be held at No. 308 South ELEVENTH Street, TO-MORROW (Thursday), the 19th inst, at 11 A. M.
1t JOHN L. REDNER, Secretary.

CLOTHING.

CHEAP ENOUGH
TO
SUIT
ANY PURSE,
AND
FINE ENOUGH
TO
SUIT
ANY TASTE
IS
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S
OAK HALL
OAK HALL
CLOTHING,
CLOTHING,
MARKET AND SIXTH STREETS.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

FRENCH BREAKFAST CAPS.

THE MISSES
McVAUGH & DUNCAN,
No. 114 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET,
Have now in store a full assortment of
Ladies' and Children's French Caps.
EMBROIDERIES.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
Guipure Edgings and Insertings.
French Work Edgings and Insertings.
WHITE GOODS.

Pique, Cambric, Jaconet, Nainsook, Swiss, French Muslin, Tarlatan, Laces, made-up Lace Goods, and every variety of desirable WHITE GOODS at a reduction in price.

INFANTS' OUTFITS on hand and made to order. 1 13 t31rp fmw

GAS FIXTURES.

CORNELIUS & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
GAS FIXTURES
Wholesale and Retail
Salesrooms,
No. 821 CHERRY Street
PHILADELPHIA.
We have no store or salesroom
on Chesnut street.

1 16 2m5p CORNELIUS & SONS

FINANCIAL.

AN INVESTMENT
THAT IS BOTH
Safe and Profitable.

EXPERIENCED FINANCIERS AGREE THAT
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
TO A LIMITED AMOUNT,
Upon a Finished Railroad

Which is well located for business, is one of the very safest forms of investment. The

Central Railroad Co.
OF IOWA

Have built and equipped, in first-class manner,

135 Miles of New Road in Eight Months

An achievement never before equalled by any Company in the United States, excepting in the case of the railroads to the Pacific.

This new road, in connection with the 45 miles of their line previously in operation, will open

The First Through Line Across the State,

From North to South, giving a direct route from St. Paul to St. Louis.

The location of this line, through the richest and most thickly settled part of Iowa, assures to it a LOCAL TRAFFIC of great magnitude and unquestioned profit. Forming, as it does, the shortest and cheapest avenue of communication between the coal fields of Iowa and the lumber markets of Minnesota, it will also have its carrying facilities taxed to provide for the COAL AND LUMBER TRANSPORTATION which the rapid settling of the country and the extension of the railroad system of the Northwest will combine to increase far beyond its already large dimensions.

In addition to these inevitable sources of profitable revenue, the CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA will have peculiar advantages for THROUGH BUSINESS. It is not only the most natural outlet for the bulk of the Northwestern carrying trade, but some of its largest stockholders being identical with the principal owners of the various railroads diverging from St. Paul and Duluth, the freight and passengers from the Lake Superior and Mississippi River, the St. Paul and Pacific, and the Northern Pacific Railroads will be mainly transferred to this line.

Upon this railroad, thus favorably situated, there are issued

First Mortgage
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds

To the small amount of $16,000 per mile, which are offered at the low rate of 90 and accrued interest, in currency.

Nearly two and a half million dollars of these bonds have been sold, leaving about one million remaining, which are being rapidly taken by investors.

The Company is composed of strong capitalists who have carried the work of construction rapidly forward, without being dependent upon the sale of the Bonds. The amount of money thus invested is a guarantee of the soundness of the Company's bonds.

A First Mortgage for so small an amount, upon a road so sure of large business, and in so strong hands, may well be considered a perfectly safe security. Holders of Government Bonds will find a decided advantage in exchanging them for Central Iowas, and realizing the increase of interest, beside the difference of exchange.

W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer,
No. 32 PINE Street, New York.

De Haven & Brother,
BANKERS,
No. 40 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
Receive subscriptions for these Bonds.

Governments received in exchange at the highest market rates. We recommend these bonds as entirely safe, as well as profitable. 1 18 wfm3trp

DE HAVEN & BRO.

SNOWDON & RAU'S COAL DEPOT, CORNER DILLWYN and WILLOW Streets.—Lehigh and Schuylkill COAL, prepared expressly for family use, at the lowest cash prices. 1 13 t

FINANCIAL.

NEW 7·30 GOLD LOAN.

SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!

JAY COOKE & CO.

Offer for sale at Par and Accrued Interest the
FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRAND GOLD BONDS
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

These bonds are secured, *first*, by a First Mortgage on the Railroad itself, its rolling stock and all equipments; *second*, by a First Mortgage on its entire Land Grant, being more than Twenty-two Thousand Acres of Land to each mile of Road.

The Bonds are free from United States Tax; the Principal and Interest are payable in Gold—the Principal at the end of Thirty years, and the Interest Semi-annually, at the rate of SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS PER CENT. per annum.

They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1000, $5000, and $10,000.

The Trustees under the Mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.

These Northern Pacific 7·30 Bonds will at all times before maturity be receivable at Ten per Cent. Premium (or 110) in exchange for the Company's lands at their lowest cash price.

In addition to their absolute safety, these Bonds yield an income larger, we believe, than any other first-class security. Persons holding United States 5-20s can, by converting them into Northern Pacifics increase their yearly income *one third*, and still have a perfectly reliable investment.

HOW TO GET THEM.—Your nearest Bank or Banker will supply these bonds in any desired amount, and of any needed denomination. Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these can do so with any of our Agents, who will allow the highest current price for ALL MARKETABLE SECURITIES.

Those living in localities remote from Banks may send money, or other bonds, directly to us by express, and we will send back Northern Pacific Bonds at our own risk, and without cost to the investor. For further information, pamphlets, maps, etc., call on or address the undersigned, or any of the Banks or Bankers employed to sell this loan.

For sale by JAY COOKE & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,
Fiscal Agents Northern Pacific Railroad Co.,
By most National Banks, and by Brokers generally throughout the country. 1 12 10w

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
General Agents
FOR SOUTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA AND SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY.

JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.,
No. 41 LOMBARD Street,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

In connection with our houses in New York and Washington, we have opened a Branch in London, under the above name, with

Hon. Hugh McCulloch,
Late Secretary of the Treasury,

J. H. PULESTON, of New York, and FRANK H. EVANS, of London, as Resident Partners, and are now prepared to transact a

General Foreign Exchange Business
INCLUDING
PURCHASE AND SALE OF STERLING BILLS,
And the Issue of
COMMERCIAL CREDITS AND TRAVELLERS' CIRCULAR LETTERS,

The latter available in any part of the world.

The above extension of our business enables us to receive

Gold on Deposit,

And to allow 4 per cent. in currency thereon.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, AND NEW YORK. 1 21 m

WE OFFER FOR SALE, AT PAR,
THE NEW MASONIC
TEMPLE LOAN,
Bearing 7 3-10 interest,
Redeemable after five (5) and within twenty-one (21) years.
Interest Payable March and September.

The Bonds are registered, and will be issued in sums to suit.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street.
6'11 PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks bought and sold on commission. Gold and Governments bought and sold. Accounts received and interest allowed, subject to Sight Drafts.

FURNITURE.

THE GREAT AMERICAN FURNITURE DEPOT,
1202 MARKET STREET. 1204

Examine our immense stock, unsurpassed in variety and elegance, before purchasing.

WALNUT WORK A SPECIALTY.

We sell 20 per cent. cheaper than auction prices and will not be undersold by any house.

Full Marble Top Walnut Suits............$60 to $600
Cottage Suits..........................$33 to $85

Parlor Suits in Plush, Terry, Reps, and Hair Cloth; Chamber and Dining Room Suits in great variety, all at prices that distance competition. 10 24 mwsrp3m

ALSO, FURNITURE SOLD ON INSTALMENTS.

ANTHRACITE COAL, PER TON OF 2240 POUNDS, DELIVERED.
LEHIGH—Furnace, $7·75; Stove, $8; Nut, $7.
SCHUYLKILL—Furnace, $7; Stove, $7·25; Nut, $6·25.
EASTWICK & BROTHER,
Yard, corner TWENTY-SECOND Street and WASHINGTON Avenue.
Office, No. 228 DOCK Street, 9 20 rp tf

MY ONLY ROMANCE.

From Appleton's Journal.

I have often wondered whether the four walls of the sleepy, solemn old granite structure, towering far above all surrounding buildings, and facing the equally sleepy old square, have endeared themselves to the other inmates as they have to me. Every stone in them, from door-step to pinnacle, is precious to me. Every breath of air that stirs the ivy leaves, clinging with an almost human devotion to the ancient gray sides and twining tenderly round the little Gothic windows, seems to murmur a fresh, sweet song to my ears.

I admired it first as a boy, when I used to go there for daily lessons, and standing on the sidewalk, would look up to the roof, trying to fancy how long the old pile would stand there after I was dead, and after others who should follow me were dead also. When the other streets about the deserted square should awake into busy life, echoing to the tread of hurrying feet, and the fine old residences be turned into gay shops, or be torn down, to make room for rows of costlier and more commodious storehouses, would it stand there still, wrapped in impenetrable dulness, quietude, and repose?

You see my liking for the place grew with my growth and strengthened with my strength. Therefore, it was quite natural on reaching man's estate—the estate, in my case, consisted of a much-bedaubed pallet, a few brushes, and a quantity of canvas—and, deciding to make landscape-painting my profession, that, looking about for a shelter for my, as yet, fameless head, my thoughts should fix upon the roof which, in years agone, had so often covered my curly pate while listening to the dreary old professor endeavoring, with praiseworthy diligence, to instil into my unappreciative brain the elements of Latin and Greek. In two days after the idea entered my head, I was established with all my worldly possessions—a small trunk and an easel—in a delightfully musty, dark old room full of the weird charm that hangs over and penetrates even the very stones of the outer walls.

Another reason why I love the sombre and antiquated place I haven't mentioned yet. There my little romance, the one romance of my life, began, continued, but will not end.

I had lived an uneventful bachelor-life in the building for more than two years, vagabondizing during the warm months among the mountains, and along the coast with a few brother artists; and working hard in winter filling out, copying, altering, and improving the summer sketches with which my portfolio was always laden to overflowing.

One evening at dusk, late in October, I had returned from a day's trip to the country. I had had a last look at the magnificent wealth of scarlet, and orange, and crimson, and green glory of the woods, where every leaf had danced and played, infiltrated through and through with the warm drops of golden light the sun was showering down. An autumn picture was on my easel, and I felt that, for a day at least, I must steep my senses in the intoxicating mystery of color before I could venture to add the last touches and pronounce it done.

I bade the janitor's wife good evening, took my key off the nail in her small sitting room, and started to go up stairs, when I met with a great surprise. Not at all a disagreeable surprise, for it wore a soft, gray dress, a thick shawl, a round hat with a veil thrown back over the crown, and was toiling up the long staircase with a couple of bundles of wood in one hand, and a tin pail in the other.

Numerous brown-paper bundles protruded in all directions from under its round arms, or rather what I immediately fancied were its round arms. A woman in that place was such a rare vision that I was impelled to follow her, and raising my hat to say:—"I beg pardon, madam; pray allow me to assist you."

Two large, startled eyes looked up into mine as I spoke, and then, seeming reassured, a sweet, modulated voice answered: "Thank you, sir; I will accept your kind offer, for I am continually stepping on my dress; and, at this rate, I shall never reach my room."

"Your room!" I involuntarily exclaimed, as I took the pail and bundles of wood. It was a very odd idea that a lady should have a room in that out-of-the-way place.

"Yes, my room," she said. "I live in number twenty-eight, north corridor, third floor. My brother was too ill to go out to-night, so I am going to get tea for us there."

"Then we are neighbors; my room is number twenty-seven, same corridor," I remarked, more and more mystified.

"Oh!" she exclaimed; "then you are the gentleman whose picture old Margaret praises so highly."

"Indeed," I said, laughing, "I had no idea our good janitress admired my poor work."

"You are her greatest favorite among all the artists in the building. But here we are at my door. If you will excuse me while I step in and put these bundles down, I won't detain you a moment longer."

I heard a weak and tremulous call inside the room:—"Gervaise, is that you, dear? It seems," in a half-querulous tone, "a long time since you went out."

"Poor Bertie," the sweet voice I already knew replied, "I was just as quick as I could be, darling. I'll try not to be so long another time."

Then, as she opened the door wider to take her things from me, the light poured out, and she cried, "Oh, oh, oh, how beautiful!" as she looked at a great bunch of gorgeous leaves I held, and which she had not observed in the dim halls.

"Please step in one moment, and show them to my brother. Bertie, this is Mr. Churchill, our next door neighbor, who has very kindly helped me to bring up my packages." Then, turning to me, she said:—"You see, sir, we know your name very well. This is my brother, Mr. Dale."

"And I hope you will know me, as you do my name, very well, some time," I answered, bowing to the sick man in the arm-chair. "I have been out in the woods all day, filling my brain and being with the marvellous beauty of the season; and I have, as usual, brought home twice as many branches as I need; for I could not leave them behind. I dare say I should have tried to bring a cart-load, had not my conscience warned me that it was positively inhuman to break off any more. I see you enjoy them as much as I do, and," turning so as to see her full face, "I am going to ask your brother to do me the favor of taking care of half these leaves. My bachelor establishment affords but one vase, which will hold only a few of them, and I was wondering what I should do with the rest."

A certain dignity in the manner of the young lady, while it was extremely gracious, repelled the slightest deviation from the most formal courtesy, and prevented me from offering the leaves to her. I feared she would decline them, and I had taken an odd fancy that it would be very satisfactory to know that my visit to the woods had given pleasure to some one besides myself. Indeed, it must have been almost the only time within my recollection that I had ever given any satisfaction to anybody; for my life then was almost wholly isolated. As I divided my woodland treasures, the invalid raised his long, slender hand, and, offering it to me, said:—"I thank you very much, sir, for both my sister and myself. I am sure we shall enjoy them enough to repay you for the sacrifice of giving them away."

"But the gain is mine," I replied, smilingly; "for now, you see, I shall have the pleasure of knowing that these beauties will be properly cared for. Just look at that scarlet maple with the perfect gradation of color to the orange veins, and the sumachs; perhaps they and the golden beeches are the handsomest, after all. If I had kept them they certainly must have withered in a few hours. In two days my picture will be finished. Will you and your brother do me the honor of looking at it before it goes to the exhibition?"

I turned so quickly towards her in saying this, that the lady was startled into accepting the invitation, though I believe to this day she intended to decline.

"Thank you," I said; "when it is all ready, I shall call for you. Good-night."

When the door closed behind me, I struck a match, and, holding the little, quivering flame quite close to a small white card, tacked upon the middle panel, read:—

"G. DALE,
"Engraver on Wood."

Whether I had suddenly grown more fastidious and critical, or whether my practised fingers had all at once lost their cunning, I cannot determine; but I do know that the two days allotted in my mind to the completion of the autumn-scene upon my easel stretched out into three, four, five; and finally a week passed before I was willing to say "Finished!" and put it in the frame.

But one thing should be considered in extenuation of the delay. My brain had played me the most extraordinary tricks during those seven days. Would you believe that, on awaking from a highly-artistic and analytic reverie one afternoon, I discovered under a group of oaks and beeches, where a dwarf gum-tree should have been, a slight figure in a grey dress, shawl, and hat, with a veil thrown back over the crown?

I see, by your smile, you don't credit the story, but, I assure you, it is true. The picture was finished, however. I took it off the easel to hang it on the wall; pulled it down from there, and, bracing it up on the table with a pile of books, I at last replaced it on the easel, where it properly belonged, before I could be satisfied with the light. After all this, I found myself at number twenty-eight, ready to escort my visitors to my studio.

The slight color that flushed Herbert Dale's face told me, before his words, that he liked and admired my work; but I was not so sure of his sister's approval. For full five minutes she stood leaning over the back of her brother's chair, saying nothing, while I had the background watching the flickering western sunlight play over her soft, blond hair and delicate sweet face. At last, as with a sigh of mingled longing and regret, she turned and took the chair I silently moved towards her, saying:—"It seems to me as perfect as any human hand can make it. You can't imagine how it makes me wish for the country and the woods."

Then she was silent again; but I think my eyes must have said more to her than my lips, for they only uttered, "I thank you."

Of course, we naturally began speaking of pictorial art in all its departments. She told me her brother and herself both drew, and that she engraved their pictures. And I gathered, though she didn't say so, that she supported the two in that way. My interest in this couple, who seemed as much alone in the world as myself, grew every moment they remained; and, long before she exclaimed, "Why, Bertie, dear, it is nearly dark! we must go home this minute," I determined to follow up the acquaintance that had begun so propitiously. Rising to help Herbert back to their room, I asked, "Miss Dale, have you ever seen the 'Seasons,' illustrated by Ludwig Richter?"

"No. I never had an opportunity; though I have often read about them. I hope some time to be able to buy the set; for I think they would be very helpful to me."

"I think they would be very suggestive to you in many ways, while they are also exceedingly entertaining. When mine are returned by another friend"—I laid the slightest possible accent on the two last words, to see what effect it would have upon her—"may I bring them to you? I rarely open them now, for I know every line and every group by heart."

"Thank you; I should be very glad to see them," she replied, without seeming to notice my emphasis. And then I went out, and stood alone in the gloomy corridor, as I had stood a week before, on the evening when I first met Gervaise Dale.

In a few days my books came back, and I seized the first moment of leisure—it was in the evening—and carried them next door. The call was delightful. The loan of more books, the exhibition of a sketch or two, led to another and another visit; and at last it became a habit with me to spend three or four evenings a week with the Dales.

Up to the time I made the acquaintance of my new friends my life had been utterly selfish. Every sensation and circumstance had been interesting to me only as it affected my own personality. Every thought and every hope centred in my own advancement and success. Therefore, the self-sacrifice and devotion of Gervaise Dale to her sick brother awoke in me a feeling of surprise and admiration that at the time was almost inexplicable. As a revelation of nobility of character, it appeared in my eyes superhuman.

Herbert and I became much attached to each other as our acquaintance grew; and frequently, in the short winter afternoons, while Gervaise was out carrying home her work, I read aloud to the unfortunate youth.

One day we were quietly watching the sun sink behind the leafless trees in the lonely park, when he suddenly burst out with:—

"Mr. Churchill, I suppose you've often wondered why Gervaise and I should be alone here. I think you ought to know our history, or at least whatever will interest you in it, and I am going to tell it to you."

"Don't tell me anything you would rather not speak of, Bertie," I said, laying my hand on his; for I knew how hard it is for sensitive natures to open their souls even to their nearest and dearest, and I could not bear he should think me vulgarly curious about their past life.

"I want to tell you. In the first place, Gervaise is an angel."

My heart echoed that, as I looked toward the table in the window where her blocks and pencils and little instruments lay, and thought how cheerfully and uncomplainingly she toiled there, hour after hour, and day after day, to provide for their small needs.

He continued:—

"It is the old story of parents dying penniless who are supposed to be wealthy, and of children left to the charity of rich relatives who could hardly have been less generous to their bitterest enemy."

The hot blood rose in his wasted cheek, and burned in his sunken eyes, as he uttered the last sentence; and it spoke more strongly than a thousand words of the indignities put upon them in the home to which they were unwelcome.

"My uncle, who was left our guardian, is a passive easy-going man, entirely under the control of his clever and unscrupulous wife. I have had hip-disease ever since I can remember, and so, of course, when we were taken to our guardian's house, I was looked upon wholly as a burden, to be endured, not enjoyed. But Gervaise, who was always well and strong, they made slave herself nearly to death, and she cheerfully submitted for my sake. Again and again I implored her to run away with me somewhere, if it were only to die in the street, for the sake of getting out of that house. Oh, you can't conceive how I loathed the place, how I longed to get away with Gervaise! I don't know whether it would have been solved to this day, had not my uncle and family decided to go abroad. Of course, we were left behind. I was glad of it, but Gervaise was not, though she thought travel would have benefitted me.

"I knew then just as well as I do now—though I didn't tell her so—that nothing in this world could ever help me, and life in its best state has never been such a blessing that I would try to keep it if I felt it slipping away."

He smiled a sweet, melancholy smile that pierced my heart; and I could only press the thin fingers that lay in mine.

"My one sorrow is in leaving Gervaise all alone; but time heals almost any wound, and I hope some time she will be loved as she deserves by one who can be more than a brother to her.

"But to go back. My guardian's family went away, leaving Gervaise in charge of the house and to take care of me. We felt that that was the time to act, and we revolved a hundred plans by which Gervaise was to learn as many different meass of making money.

"Yes, that was the bitter fact. I, the man, the natural provider, must sit with folded hands and wait. You may imagine how I cursed the malignant fate which made me impotent to support the darling girl I loved so well," he went on, vehemently; "you don't know how I have learned to sympathize with women since I've been sick all these years. Great Heaven! I wonder they will consent to live at all, for they must always be the watchers and waiters, and rarely the actors in life.

"Well, nothing that we thought of seemed feasible, and I was nearly desperate from disappointment, when the doctor who attended me suggested that Gervaise should go to the institute and learn wood engraving. You see we were both already proficient in drawing, my sister especially; for, as long as our parents were alive, we had the best of instruction, and had natural talent for it besides. Of course we received the idea with delight, and after the doctor, who was and is our only friend besides yourself, had made the necessary arrangements, Gervaise began the lessons.

"Perhaps you know what a wonderful aid to all labor necessity is. If you do not, we do; and not many months elapsed before Gervaise could cut her own designs on the blocks with great skill. When she began to be paid for her work I begged her to leave that house with me; but her sense of honor, which in that case I confess was greater than mine, would not allow her to consent; so we stayed till our guardian returned from Europe last spring.

"Gervaise, meanwhile, had become of age, and it was not very difficult to persuade my uncle"—this with a bitter smile round the thin, drawn lips—"to let her take me, a useless burden, off his hands. The doctor found this place for us—that little lower room, you know, is mine—where we could live absolutely to each other, and not be annoyed by curious eyes.

"At first I could help Gervaise a good deal in drawing; but I am slowly growing weaker, and less and less able to do so. And I can't go out to our meals as I used to. She thinks it is only the winter weather, and that when the robins and the violets come again, I shall be as well as I have been; but I know that the next violets will blossom on my grave, and the robins will sing my requiem."

After this we sat quiet a long time, till the red, western flames faded into yellow and then into gray, and at last Gervaise came in.

Bertie's little history had opened the door of my heart as with a magic key, and looking in I found there a great love for these two lonely and homeless ones, like myself, without ties. But the love for each was quite different. I felt for Herbert a strong, brotherly affection; but for Gervaise—ah, yes, for Gervaise!—the utterly longing, thrilling tenderness a true man feels for the woman into whose hand he wishes to lay the treasures he holds most dear—his happiness, his honor, and his name.

The days slipped by. I could see how rapidly Herbert Dale lost his hold on life; how swiftly he was sinking into eternity. My visits to them were more frequent than before. I was filled with a fierce desire to keep the truth about her brother's health as long as possible from Gervaise. If she suspected it, she did not speak. I felt that it was no time to tell Gervaise my love, to speak of another future. These last days of her life with Bertie, which I could see so well would be few, very few at most, should be wholly theirs. I determined to control my heart till she needed its tenderest ministrations in the dark days of darkness and sorrow that were certain to come.

A raw, gusty afternoon in February, Bertie and I sat again alone. He had been reading "Dombey and Son;" and, as the fading light grew dim, I closed the book after the chapter about Paul's death. We were filled with the sweet pathos, the tender grief of the scene, and perhaps tracing in our minds a resemblance between the loves of Paul and Florence, and Bertie and Gervaise, when he suddenly asked, laying his hand on mine, and searching my face with his eyes as if he would read my soul:—"Charles"—you see he and I used each other's Christian names altogether then—"do you love Gervaise? Not as I love her, I mean, though, Heaven! how love could be greater than mine! but as a man loves the woman he wants to make his wife?"

Wondering if with all my care I had betrayed my heart-secret, I laid my hand over the thin, trembling fingers, and answered:—"Who could see Gervaise as I have seen her, know her as I have known her, and not love her, Bertie? You know not how I long to make her my wife; to take her in my arms and fold her away from all sorrow and trouble for evermore. But how did you find me out, dear boy? I had resolved not to breathe it to her till—" checking the words upon my lips.

"Till after I am gone," said Herbert, finishing my sentence with a sweet smile. "Eyes less jealous than mine might have discovered the truth long ago, Charles, had they been watching you as I have. But I will tell you why I spoke first about it. It would be the greatest satisfaction to me if you and she could be married before I say good-by to you both. I should die absolutely happy if I left her your wife. A few weeks at most is all of life that remains to me. Go out and meet Gervaise, tell her your love—I am sure she returns it—and my wish. Go, Charles, now."

Stooping to kiss his pallid cheek, I whispered:—"Thank you, Bertie, for sending me. I would not speak without your consent, but now I can hardly wait to find her."

The lamps were beginning to be lighted when I descried the little gray figure far down the street, and hurried towards it. My heart was full, my mind was full of the one thing I had come to say; but I began in the most commonplace way by offering my arm, and saying:—"You are late to-night, Miss Gervaise."

"Rather," she replied, absently.

And then, speaking no more, we walked rapidly on. We had almost reached the old square when, plucking up courage, I said:—"Gervaise, I came to meet you to-night, to tell you something which has been in my heart to tell you many a night before when I had come to meet you. But I fancied it was right it should remain unspoken until—until what I have to say would not make even the slightest barrier between you and Bertie. But now I have his consent to tell you of my love, and ask you to be my wife. Do you love me, Gervaise?"

We had wandered into the park by that time, and I drew her under one of the scattering lamps, and with both hands turned the sweet face upward to the flickering light, and read in the speaking eyes the answer I longed to hear.

After we had paused in silence—how eloquent that silence was!—under the gaunt, leafless trees, I told Gervaise, as gently and tenderly as I could, that Bertie's death was very near, and that he was as anxious to leave her my wife as I was to make her so, and pressed her to say when we should be wedded.

"Don't ask me to-night, Charles, please," she pleaded, clinging convulsively to my arm, "there is such a strange mingling of supreme happiness and bitter grief in my mind and heart that I cannot think. I have known so long, dear, that Bertie must go, and yet I have tried to deny the evidence of my own eyes, and to school myself to bear it at the same time. Let us go to Bertie. Every minute with him is precious to us both now."

Three days later, on a beautiful afternoon, when the glimmering sunbeams fell lovingly on my darling's golden hair, we were united by the sweetest and solemnest of all ceremonies. Ere our wedded happiness was a week old, we were called upon to mourn over a gentle spirit, who, though dead to the world, will always live to me, and to her I am as happy now to call my wife as on the day I first pillowed her blessed head upon my loving heart. LILIAN GILBERT BROWNE.

FINANCIAL.

Wilmington and Reading
RAILROAD
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS
Free of Taxes.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company
AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of
$1000s, $500s, and $100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.

The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
5 5 PHILADELPHIA.

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MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.
DEALERS IN MERCANTILE PAPER,
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BANKERS,
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Dealers in Mercantile Paper, Collateral Loans, Government Securities, and Gold.

Draw Bills of Exchange on the Union Bank of London, and issue travellers' letters of credit through Messrs. BOWLES BROS & CO., available in all the cities of Europe.

Make Collections on all points.

Execute orders for Bonds and Stocks at Board of Brokers.

Allow interest on Deposits, subject to check at sight. 12

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,
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NOVEMBER COUPONS WANTED
City Warrants
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
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A RELIABLE
Safe Home Investment

THE
Sunbury and Lewistown
Railroad Company
7 PER CENT. GOLD
First Mortgage Bonds.
Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.

We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,

At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

For pamphlets, with map, and full information, apply to

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
6 9 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

JANUARY 1, 1871,
COUPONS.

THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE
Wilmington and Reading Railroad Company,
DUE FIRST OF JANUARY,
Will be paid on and after that date at the Banking House of
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
12 19 tf WM. S. HILLES, Treasurer.

JAY COOKE & CO.
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, and WASHINGTON,
BANKERS,
AND
Dealers in Government Securities.
Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Reliable Railroad Bonds for investment.
Pamphlets and full information given at our office,
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FOR SALE,
Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,
Free of all Taxes,
At 85 and Accrued Interest.
These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.
P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
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No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
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Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.

Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold, constantly received from New York by PRIVATE WIRE, from our friends, Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

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HARRISSON GRAMBO,
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DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.
COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.
REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. [3 27 6m
No. 530 WALNUT St., Philada.

FINANCIAL.

A LEGAL INVESTMENT
FOR
Trustees, Executors and Administrators

WE OFFER FOR SALE
$2,000,000
OF THE
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s
GENERAL MORTGAGE
SIX PER CENT. BONDS
at 95
And Interest Added to the Date of Purchase.
All Free from State Tax, and Issued in Sums of $1000.

These bonds are coupon and registered, interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter April and October 1, and by an act of the Legislature, approved April 1, 1870, are made a LEGAL INVESTMENT for Administrators, Executors, Trustees, etc. For further particulars apply to

Jay Cooke & Co.,
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BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
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At Closest Market Rates,
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Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 965

Bowles Brothers & Co.,
PARIS, LONDON, BOSTON,
No. 19 WILLIAM Street,
New York,
ISSUE
Credits for Travellers
IN EUROPE.
Exchange on Paris and the Union Bank of London,
IN SUMS TO SUIT. 1 17 3mt

CITY OF BALTIMORE.
$1,200,000 six per cent. Bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, endorsed by the City of Baltimore. The undersigned Finance Committee of the Western Maryland Railroad Company offer through the American Exchange National Bank $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, having 30 years to run, principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Baltimore. This endorsement having been authorized by an act of the Legislature, and by ordinance of the City Council, was submitted to and ratified by an almost unanimous vote of the people. As an additional security the city has provided a sinking fund of $200,000 for the liquidation of this debt at maturity. An exhibit of the financial condition of the city shows that she has available and convertible assets more than sufficient to pay her entire indebtedness. To investors looking for absolute security no loan offered in this market presents greater inducements. These bonds are offered at 87½ and accrued interest, coupons payable January and July.

WILLIAM KEYSER,
JOHN K. LONGWELL,
MOSES WIESENFELD,
1 6 60tt Finance Committee.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLIC PRINTING AND BINDING.

Notice is hereby given that Sealed Proposals for the Public Printing and Binding for the State of Pennsylvania, for the term of three years from the first day of July, 1871, will be received by the Speakers of the Senate and House of Representatives from this date to the fourth Tuesday of January, 1871, in compliance with the act of Assembly entitled "An act in relation to Public Printing," approved 9th of April, 1856; said proposals to be accompanied by bonds, with approved securities, for the faithful performance of the work, as required by the act of 25th February, 1862, entitled "A further Supplement to an Act in relation to Public Printing," approved the 9th day of April, 1856.

F. JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
HARRISBURG, Jan. 2, 1871. 1 2 18t

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THE AMERICAN STOVE AND HOLLOWWARE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA,
IRON FOUNDERS,
(Successors to North, Chase & North, Sharpe & Thomson, and Edgar L. Thomson,)
Manufacturers of STOVES, HEATERS, THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, TINNED, ENAMELLED, AND TON HOLLOWWARE.
FOUNDRY, Second and Mifflin Streets.
OFFICE, 209 North Second Street.
FRANKLIN LAWRENCE, Superintendent.
EDMUND B. SMITH, Treasurer.
JNO. EDGAR THOMSON,
President. JAMES HOEY,
6 27 mwf 6m General Manager.

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES MAILS. PENNSYLVANIA.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1870.

PROPOSALS for conveying the Mails of the United States from July 1, 1871, to June 30, 1872, on the following routes in the State of Pennsylvania, will be received at the contract Office of the Department until 3 P. M. of March 1, 1871, to be decided by March 30 following:—

2365 From Butler, by North Oakland, Barnhart's Mills, Baldwin, and Bruin, to Lawrenceburg, 22 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Butler Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7·30 A. M.;
Arrive at Lawrenceburg by 4 P. M.;
Leave Lawrenceburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 7·30 A. M.;
Arrive at Butler by 4 P. M.

2610 From Liberty Corners, by Storr's Mills, to New Era, 11 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Liberty Corners Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at New Era by 12 M.;
Leave New Era Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Liberty Corners by 5 P. M.

2634 From Bedford to Downingsville (Imlertown P. O.), 6 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Bedford Tuesday and Friday at 3 P. M.;
Arrive at Imlertown by 5 P. M.;
Leave Imlertown Tuesday and Friday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Bedford by 10 A. M.

2635 From West Bingham, by Bingham Centre and Bingham, to Spring Mills (N. Y.), 7 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave West Bingham Tuesday and Saturday at 3 P. M.;
Arrive at Spring Mills by 5 P. M.;
Leave Spring Mills Tuesday and Saturday at 12 M.;
Arrive at West Bingham by 2 P. M.

2636 From Pottstown to Cedarville (no office), 2 miles and back, three times a week by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Cedarville.

2637 From Oxford, by Mount Vernon, Colerain, Kirkwood, Forestdale, and Bartville, to Christiana, 18 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Oxford Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Christiana by 6 P. M.;
Leave Christiana Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Oxford by 12 M.
This route is supposed to be covered by existing service, and, if so, will not be let.

2638 From Horton's, by Rochester's Mills (no office), to Brady, 12 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Horton's Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Brady by 11 A. M.;
Leave Brady Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Horton's by 4 P. M.
Proposals for more frequent service invited.

2639 From Osceola Mills, by Houtzdale and Madera, to Smith's Mills, 15 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Osceola Mills Tuesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Smith's Mills by 12 M.;
Leave Smith's Mills Tuesday and Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Osceola Mills by 6 P. M.

2640 From Hanlin Station, by Eldersville (no office) and Independence, to Bethany (W. Va.), 16 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Hanlin Station Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Bethany by 12 M.;
Leave Bethany Saturday at 1 P. M.
Arrive at Hanlin Station by 5 P. M.
Proposals for more frequent service invited.

2641 From Troy Centre (no office) to Tryonville, 6 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Troy Centre Saturday at 10 A. M.;
Arrive at Tryonville by 12 M.;
Leave Tryonville Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Troy Centre by 3 P. M.
Proposals invited for service twice a week, on Wednesday and Saturday.

2642 From Flicksville (no office) to Penargil (no office).
Bidders will state distance and proposed schedule of arrivals and departure.

2643 From Coopersburg, by Lanark, Limeport, Stinesburg, and Zion Hill (no office), to Coopersburg, 18 miles, three times a week, equal to 9 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Coopersburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 12 M.
Arrive at Coopersburg by 6 P. M.

2644 From Dixon, by East Lemon (no office), to Pierceville, 6 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Dixon Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 A. M.
Arrive at Pierceville by 9 A. M.
Leave Pierceville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 10 A. M.
Arrive at Dixon by 12 M.

2645 From Milroy to Siglerville (no office), 3 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Siglerville.

2646 From Sandy Lake, by North Sandy and French Creek, to Utica, 11 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Sandy Lake Tuesday and Saturday at 3 P. M.
Arrive at Utica by 6 P. M.;
Leave Utica Tuesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Sandy Lake by 10 A. M.
Proposals for an additional weekly trip on Thursday invited.

2647 From Millertown, by Coffman's (no office), Uhl's Store (no office), Barnes' Hotel (no office), and Miller's Store (no office), to McKee's Half Falls, 18 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Millerstown Saturday at 6 A. M.;
Arrive at McKee's Half Falls by 12 M.;
Leave McKee's Half Falls Saturday at 1 A. M.;
Arrive at Millerstown by 7 P. M.

2648 From Edge Hill Station (no office), by Fitzwatertown, Jarrettown, and Three Tons, to Prospectville, 8 miles and back, six times a week, by a schedule making close connections at Edge Hill Station with regular mail trains.

2649 From Newport, by Acker's Store (no office) and Montgomery's Ferry, to Liverpool, 15 miles—only that part of the route from Newport to Montgomery's Ferry will be let, 10 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Newport Saturday at 3 P. M.;
Arrive at Montgomery's Ferry by 6 P. M.;
Leave Montgomery's Ferry Saturday at 7·30 A. M.;
Arrive at Newport by 10·30 A. M.

2650 From Tobyhanna Mills to South Sterling, 8 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Tobyhanna Mills Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at South Sterling by 4 P. M.;
Leave South Sterling Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Tobyhanna Mills by 10 A. M.

2651 From North East, by Greenfield, to Wattsburg, 16 miles and back, once a week.
Leave North East Saturday at 2 P. M.;
Arrive at Wattsburg by 6 P. M.;
Leave Wattsburg Saturday at 6 A. M.;
Arrive at North East by 10 A. M.
Proposals for an additional trip on Tuesday invited.

2652 From Herrickville, by James Mittens (no office), and William Nesbits (no office), to Rummerfield Creek, 5 miles and back, three times a week, in close connection with railroad mail trains, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmasters.

2653 From Wyalusing, by Lime Hill, Ballebay (no office), and Camp School-house, to Herrick, 10 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Wyalusing Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 11·30 A. M.—or after arrival of mail train;
Arrive at Herrick by 2·30 P. M.;
Leave Herrick Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Wyalusing by 10 A. M.

2654 From Russell Hill to Keiserville (no office), 2½ miles and back, once a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster.

2655 From Phœnixville, by Pickering and West Pikeland, to Chester Springs, 7 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Phœnixville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 12 M.;
Arrive at Chester Springs by 2 P. M.;
Leave Chester Springs Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6·30 A. M.;
Arrive at Phœnixville by 8·30 A. M.

2656 From Cochransville to Londonderry, 2½ miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the Postmaster at Londonderry.

2657 From Lanark to Allentown, 4 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the Postmaster at Lanark.

2658 From Trunkeyville to Fagundus Forest (no office), 1 mile and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the Postmaster.

2659 From Carrolltown, by Nicktown and Kimmell's, to Pine Flats, 13 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Carrolltown Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Pine Flats by 12 M.;
Leave Pine Flats Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Carrolltown by 5 P. M.

2660 From Central office, in Philadelphia, to the following named sub-offices, from October 1, 1871, to June 30, 1872, viz.: Somerton, Byberry, Holmesburg, Olney, Tacony, Bustleton, Fox Chase, Milestown, Oxford Church, Torresdale, Verree's Mill, and Wheat Sheaf, twice daily, except Sunday, in each direction, or oftener if required, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Philadelphia, and the whole service and means of transportation to be under his direction.
Rate per annum to be stated in bids.

2661 From Liberty, by Brittonwood (no office) and Steam Valley (no office), to Trout Run, 15 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Liberty Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Trout Run by 12 M.;
Leave Trout Run Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Trout Run by 6 P. M.
Proposals invited for more frequent service.

NOTES.

Proposals must be to carry the mail with "celerity, certainty, and security," using the terms of the law, and they must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, certified to as such by a postmaster or judge of a court of record.

No pay will be made for trips not performed, and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connection with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be satisfactorily explained, for neglecting to take the mail from or into a post-office; for suffering it to be injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running, vehicles on the route. The Postmaster-General may annul the contract for disobeying the post-office laws or the instructions of the Department. He may alter the schedule of departures and arrivals, and also order an increase of service by allowing therefor a *pro rata* increase on the contract pay. He may also curtail or discontinue the service in whole or in part, at a proportionate decrease of pay, allowing as full indemnity to the contractor one month's extra compensation on the amount of service dispensed with, and a *pro rata* compensation for the service retained and continued. Bids should be addressed to the "Second Assistant Postmaster-General," superscribed "Proposals, State of Pennsylvania," and sent by *mail*.

For forms of proposals, etc., and other information, see advertisement of October 31, 1867, and of this date, in pamphlet form, at the principal post offices.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.
1 9 eod tM1

INSURANCE.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888·24

CAPITAL....$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS....2,609,888·24

INCOME FOR 1870, $310,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5.500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

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Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
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ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. [2 19
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO. NEW YORK.

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MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
H. C. WOOD, Jr., Medical Examiner.
5 23 mwslm REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

FIRE ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George I. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Jos. R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
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WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,

Franklin A. Comly.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
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Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary. 7 23§

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full)....$200,000·00
CASH Assets, December 1, 1870....$600·388·24

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
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F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
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ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
46
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 7 A. M., Mail and Accommodation, via Camden and Amboy, and at 3·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 2 and 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45 and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.

At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·45 A. M. 1·20, 6·45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 9·45 A. M., 6·45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9·30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 9·30 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·30, 2·30, 5·15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE), VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6·45 and 11 A. M., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 6·45 A. M., 2·30 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6·45 and 11 A. M., 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6·45 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Dec. 12, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870. Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8·00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3·55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—

The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	9·40 P. M.
" "	" Williamsport	7·25 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	12·20 A. M.
" "	" Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	7·40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	9·30 A. M.
" "	" Williamsport	6·35 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7·50 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	9·00 A. M.
" "	" Williamsport	10·05 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6·50 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	9·00 P. M.
" "	" Williamsport	8·25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven	8·15 A. M.
" "	" Williamsport	9·25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	12·35 A. M.
" "	" Sunbury	2·30 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9·40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and west, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.
For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2·30 P. M.
For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2·30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M., 11·58 A. M., 3·55 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays 6·49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
General Superintendent.
10 3

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD

Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets. Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.	A. M.	TRAINS ARRIVE.	A. M.
Read'g & Allent'n Way	7·30	Pottstown Accom....	9·15
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	8·15	Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	10·20
Phila. & Potts'e Way Train	12·30		P. M.
	P. M.	Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	1·06
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	3·30	Phila. & Pottsv'e W. Train	4·30
Pottstown Accommo.	4·00	Harrisbg & Potts'e Ex	7·00
Read'g & Potts'e Ac.	4·45	Harrisbg, Pottsville, and Allentown Ac.	9·10
ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.	ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.
To Reading	8·00	From Pottsville	12·35
	P. M.		P. M.
To Pottsville	3·15	From Reading	7·25

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad, take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad, take 7·30 a. m. 12·30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7·30 a. m. and 4·00 p. m.

N. Y. EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND WEST.

Trains leave New York at 9·00 a. m. and 5·00 p. m., passing Reading at 1·55 and 10·05 p. m., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3·10, 8·10, and 11·45 a. m., and 2·50 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 o'clock noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the Depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot, or at No. 225 S. Fourth street.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH. Depot. Ninth and Green.

Trains leave for Germantown at 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 2·30, 3·15, 3·45, 4·05, 4·30, 5·05, 5·45, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10·05, 11, 12 p. m. Leave Germantown, 6, 6·55, 7·30, 8, 8·20, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 a. M.; 1, 2, 3, 3·50, 4, 4·45, 5, 5·30, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 p. m. The 8·20 and 9·30 down trains, 2·30, 3·45, and 5·45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown branch. On Sundays, leave at 9·15 a. m.; 2, 4·05, 7, 10·45 p. m. Leave Germantown, 8·15 a. m.; 1, 3, 6, 9·45 p. m.

Passengers taking the 6·55, 9 a. m., and 6·30 p. m. trains from Germantown, will make close connection with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.—Leave at 6, 8, 10, 12 a. m.; 2·30, 3·45, 5·45, 7, 9 and 11 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·10, 11·40 a. m.; 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, 10·40 p. m. On Sundays, leave 9·15 a. m.; 2 and 7 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 a. m.; 12·40, 5·40, 9·25 p. m.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.—Leave at 6, 7·30, 9, 11·05 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05, 10, 11·45 p. m. Leave Norristown at 5·30, 6·25, 7, 7·45, 8·50, 11 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4·30, 6·15, 8, 9·30 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2·30, 4, 7·30 p. m. Leave Norristown at 7 a. m.; 1, 5·30, 9 p. m.

FOR MANAYUNK.—Leave at 6, 7·30, 9, 11·05 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05, 10, 11·45 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 6, 6·55, 7·30, 8·10, 9·20, 11·30 a. m.; 2, 3·30, 5, 6·45, 8·30, 10 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2·30, 4, 7·30 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 7·30 a. m.; 1·30, 6·15, 9·30 p. m.

FOR PLYMOUTH.—Leave at 6 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Plymouth at 6·20 a. m. and 2·30 p. M.

The 7·45 a. m. train from Norristown will not stop at Magee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane.

Passengers taking the 7·12, 9·05 a. m., and 6·30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 8·30 a. m., 12·30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection Station. 11

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Pittsburg Express	12·11 A. M.
Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·10 A. M. & 1·10 and	7·10 P. M.
Fast Line	12·40 P. M.
Erie Express	12·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	9·50 P. M.
Pacific Express	10·10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	11·10 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 10·10 P. M.

Cincinnati and Pacific Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4·50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M. & 3·50 &	6·40 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9·50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	5·45 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	5·45 P. M.
Pacific Express	3·25 P. M.
Southern Express	5·45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	10·50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870, Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7·45 and 11·20 A. M., 2·30, 6·15, and 11·30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4·40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4·10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55, 4·55, and 6·55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7·55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 8·40 A. M. Stops at all stations.

ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4 P. M.

10 14 W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry).

8·15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11·45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3·15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

5·30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, and intermediate stations.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect December 19, 1870.

Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·35 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8·25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

1·15 and 5·20 and 8·15 P. M., for Abington.

1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Coplay.

4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6·20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8·55, and 10·35 A. M.; 2·15, 5·05, and 8·25 P. M.
Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·40 and 6·35 P. M.
Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 P. M.
Abington at 2·35, 6·55, and 9·35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

Dec. 19, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD. CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from Depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.
For Oxford on Saturdays only, at 2·30 P. M.
For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad, at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M. and 7 P. M. Saturdays only, at 2·30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M., connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia:—

Leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6·05 and 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M. 11·58 A. M., 3·55 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays at 6·49 P. M. only.

HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

LUMBER.

1871 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1871

1871 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1871

1871 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1871

1871 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1871

1871 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1871

1871 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1871

1871 CIGAR BOX MAKERS'. CIGAR BOX MAKERS'. SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1871

1871 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1871

1871 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1871

MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11§ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—
COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.

Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
11 30 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
3 15§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Manufacture Plain and Galvanized
WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers, Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
8 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

J. T. EASTON. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY W. & B. SCOTT, JR.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 1125 CHESNUT Street.
Notice will be given of the opening of our new store. 1 9tf

M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, NOS. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Sale at the Auction Rooms.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, Fire-proof Safes, Office Furniture, Elegant Wardrobes, Sideboards, Bookcases, Fine Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, China and Glassware, Stoves, Fine Carpets, Etc.

On Thursday Morning,

Jan. 19, at 9 o'clock, about 600 lots superior Household Furniture, comprising a general assortment.

Also, 20 gold and silver watches.

Also, for account of United States—Large fire-proof safe, made by Evans & Watson. 1t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 1220 Spruce street.

CARD.—The sale of Furniture at No. 1220 Spruce street is POSTPONED until TUESDAY MORNING, January 24, at 10 o'clock. 1 1t

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.

ELEGANT FURNITURE FROM A PRIVATE FAMILY, Fine Carpets, Mirror-door Wardrobes, Rosewood Piano-forte, French Plate Mirror, Blue Satin Parlor Furniture, Elegant Chamber Furniture, Fine Glassware, Framed Engravings, etc.

On Friday Morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of elegant furniture, including the furniture of a family leaving the city, comprising suit of parlor furniture covered with blue satin; do. do. do. maroon plush; elegant suit of walnut chamber furniture; wardrobe, with French plate mirror door; spring mattresses; sideboard; extension dining table; library table and lounge; rosewood piano-forte; carpets; mirrors; cut glass, etc. 1 18 2t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 704 Chesnut street.

Positive Sale.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY FINE MODERN OIL PAINTINGS IN HANDSOME FRAMES.

On Wednesday and Thursday,

January 18 and 19, at 11 o'clock each day, by catalogue, one hundred and thirty fine modern oil paintings, embracing every variety of subject, by well-known artists.

On exhibition on Tuesday. 1 16 3t

BY MAGILL, FARREL & CO AUCTIONEERS, No. 318 MARKET Street.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.

T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.

Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.

Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.

For particulars see "Public Ledger."

N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

CIRCUS AT AUCTION.—

Great sale of Circus property at Raleigh, N. C., on MONDAY, January 30, 1871, consisting of the entire Stock and Fixtures of Dr. James L. Thayer's New Circus, lately travelling in the South; everything necessary for a first-class circus:—

42 first-class Horses.
8 first-class Ring Horses.
3 first-class trained Pad Horses.
2 Trick Mules, the best in the business.
12 Platform Spring Wagons, nearly new.
Ticket Wagon; Performers' Wagon, nearly new.
Band Wagon, Concord built, nearly new; cost $1500.
Advertising Wagon, Pole Wagon, Poles, Seats, and everything required for canvas.
25 sets Double Harness, almost new.
20 Bridles and Saddles almost new.
A complete outfit of Entree Dresses, for ladies, men, and horses; Pads for horses, etc.; Instruments for brass band, and other articles too numerous to mention.

All the above property will be sold to the highest bidder for cash.

T. E. LEE, Sheriff Wake county, N. C.

N. B.—Nine experienced drivers and hostlers can be employed on reasonable terms. 12 29tJ30

SURVEY NOTICE.

All persons interested in the Survey, Regulation and Alteration of the following Public Plans of the City, are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions of the City and County of Philadelphia have fixed WEDNESDAY, February 15, 1871, at 10 A. M., at the Court House, main building of the State House, to consider said Surveys, Regulations, and Alterations, and any objections against the same may be made by any freeholder then and there.

The plans, in the meantime, may be seen at the office of the Department of Surveys, No. 224 S. FIFTH Street.

Public Plan, No. 18.—Revision of the grades on part of the Fifth section of the Twenty-third ward, bounded
North by Allegheny avenue.
South by Lehigh avenue.
East by Kensington avenue.
West by Filmore street.

Public Plan, No. 44.—Rearranging the lines and grades of Thirty-fourth street from Market street to the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Public Plan, No. 147.—Revision of street and grade lines in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth wards, bounded
South by Wheat Sheaf lane.
West by Trenton avenue.
North by Bridge street.
East by Richmond street.

Public Plan, No. 171.—Original plan of the Regulation of the Seventh section of the Twenty-third ward, bounded
North by Cayuga street.
South by Erie avenue.
East by Twelfth street.
West by Germantown avenue.

Public Plan, No. 154.—Original plan of the Regulation of the First section of the Twenty-third ward, bounded
North by Erie avenue.
South by Lehigh avenue.
East by Ninth street.
West by Tenth street and Germantown avenue.

Public Plan, No. 234.—Original plan of the extension of Broad street from Chew avenue to County Line road.

Public Plan, No. 132.—Original plan of the First section of the late township of Bristol, Twenty-second ward, bounded
North by Fisher's lane and Rockland street.
South by Annsbury avenue and Wingohocking creek.
East by Second street.
West by Sixth street.

Public Plan, No. 204.—Original plan of the Ninth section of the late borough of Germantown, Twenty-second ward, bounded
North by Gorgas street.
South by East Washington avenue.
East by Township Line Road.
West by Chew street.

Public Plan, No. 139.—Original plan of the Second section of the late Blockley township, in the Twenty-seventh ward, bounded
North by Market street.
South by Baltimore avenue.
East by Fifty-second street.
West by Fifty-seventh street.

Public Plan, No. 47.—Original plan of the Third section, survey and regulation late township of Blockley, Twenty-seventh ward, bounded
North by Market street.
South by South street.
East by Forty-seventh street.
West by Sixty-fourth street.

Public Plan, No. 121.—Revision of the grades on Thompson street, from Twenty-sixth to Thirty-first street, in the Twentieth ward.

Public Plan, No. 227.—Original plan of Low Water Line and Soundings between Greenwich Point and Broad street, and west of Broad street in the First and Twenty-sixth wards.

Public Plan, No. 238.—Plan of the resurvey of a part of the Second and Third wards, bounded
North by German street.
South by Wharton street.
East by Delaware river.
West by Passyunk road.

THOS. J. WORRELL,
1 19 City Solicitor.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE RELIGIOUS AMENDMENT.

The Constitutional Recognition of the Almighty—A Convention to Favor the Proposed Amendment.

For two or three years past there has been agitated the passage of an amendment to the National Constitution recognizing Almighty God as the Ruler of the universe and the Christian religion as the true basis of all human government. A number of conventions have been held in different parts of the country to urge the adoption of such an amendment, and a National Association for the promotion of the movement has been formed, with the Hon. William Strong, Associate-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, as President. This afternoon a convention was opened at Concert Hall, in this city, under the auspices of the National Association, in pursuance of the following call:—

"There is no political document so all-important to the American statesman and the American citizen as the Constitution of the United States. All law, all customs, all forms of administration are shaped by it. Everything in any State, corporation, or business which affects a citizen in the remotest degree as to 'life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness,' is tested by it, and stands and works only as it agrees with it. Year by year its moulding power is felt. The President, the Congress, and the Courts are coming more and more into evident agreement with what is there written. Our statesmen and our whole people are learning their Americanism, as to its letter and spirit, from that great instrument.

"But, at the same time, it is a serious matter, if that Constitution should be found wanting in any principle, or any matter of fact. The deficiency will in due time work mischief. Error in the Constitution will work as powerfully as truth, and there is one most unfortunate omission. God and Christianity are not once alluded to, although the Constitution purports to represent the mind of a Christian people, who in all their State Constitutions had made explicit reference to both God and religion. Hence it is that all the laws of this country in favor of a Christian morality are enacted and enforced outside of the Constitution. They rest only upon the basis of what is called common law. We have strictly no oath, no law against blasphemy, Sabbath-breaking, or polygamy, that has any better foundation.

"The National Association which has been formed for the purpose of securing such an amendment to the Constitution as will remedy this great defect, invites all American citizens who favor such an amendment, without distinction of party or creed, to meet in convention in Concert Hall, Chesnut street, Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M."

The above call was signed by Hon. William Strong, of the U. S. Supreme Court; by Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania; Governor Stewart, of Vermont; Governor Harvey, of Kansas; Governor McClurg, of Missouri; ex-Governor Jewell, of Connecticut; Amos A. Lawrence, Esq., of Boston; Jay Cooke and the late Stephen Colwell, Esqs., of Philadelphia; Felix R. Brunot, Esq., of Pittsburg; Bishops McIlvaine and Huntington, of the Episcopal Church, and many others.

The convention was attended by a large number of delegates, and there were present clergymen representing various religious denominations in this city. Among the audience were quite a number of ladies, who appeared to take a deep interest in the proceedings.

Mr. John Alexander, of this city, called the convention to order, and nominated Dr. James Edwards, of Baltimore, for temporary Chairman.

Mr. Edwards was thereupon elected.

Mr. Edwards stated the object of the convention, and read the call under which the meeting had been convened.

The same gentleman opened the proceedings with prayer.

Rev. Mr. Westman, of Illinois, was chosen temporary Secretary.

Rev. T. P. Stevenson, of this city, moved for the appointment of committees on enrollment and nominations. Agreed to.

After the appointment of these committees, addresses were made on the subject of amendment to the Constitution.

The convention will continue in session during Wednesday and Thursday, and addresses of special interest may be expected at the evening session.

THE DEMOCRACY.

The Wire-pullers for 1871 Elected.

The following are the names of the select of the Democracy of Philadelphia who are to represent it in the coming State Convention to nominate candidates for Auditor and Surveyor-General:—

Senatorial Delegates—John P. Ahern, William V. McGrath, Charles J. Dougherty, Albert D. Boileau.

Representative Delegaees—Charles M. Leisenring, Robert L. Smith, William McMullin, Thomas Nultey, John Tobin, John McCormick, William Steinauer, Thomas Gill, Hugh Kenney, Thomas McQuillan, John McCrossen, H. R. Cogshall, Thomas H. Flood, William Milligan.

The delegates from the 8th, 10th, 12th, and 14th districts have not yet been reported.

Last night the various Democratic ward committees elected each a representative to the City Executive Committee, which is to counsel the unterrified host at the coming elections. The following is the new body:—

Ward.		*Ward.*	
1.	James Erickson.	15.	John Campbell.
2.	Francis Haggerty.	16.	Hugh Kenney.
3.	Frank Devitt.	17.	John Stuhl.
4.	William McMullin.	18.	John Powell.
5.	James McColgan.	19.	Thomas H. Flood.
6.	Philip Mitten.	20.	Albert R. Schofield.
7.	Contest.	21.	No report.
8.	Harry Monaghan.	22.	William Hocker.
9.	Thomas Meritto.	23.	Edward L. Benton.
10.	James McGuffin.	24.	William Milligan.
11.	Thomas Fay.	25.	Charles Hettrick.
12.	John Apple.	26.	Thomas McDonald.
13.	Charles Thomas.	27.	Isaac Leech.
14.	Francis L. Moore.	28.	John McFadden.

This committee meets for organization tomorrow night at the rooms of Pennsylvania Democratic Association, Tenth and Walnut streets.

THE SÆNGERBUND BAL MASQUE.—Last evening the annual bal masque of the Sængerbund Society was held in the Academy of Music, and was altogether a most gorgeous affair and a great success. At about 9 o'clock the grand promenade took place, in which a large number of the masked dancers took part. The costumes embraced many of a most grotesque and ludicrous character. Included in the procession were several tableaux, one of which, representing "woman's rights," consisted of three disconsolate husbands who were attending to household affairs while their wives were absent at the elections. One was in the act of administering pap to an infant, while the other two were washing and ironing.

The attendance at the ball was very large, the music was fine, and in short the whole affair was perfect in every particular. The participants did not leave for their homes until the sun had well-nigh risen this morning.

WIFE-BEATERS.—Bernard Connor was arrested at Ninth and Sergeant streets last night upon the charge of beating his wife. He had a hearing before Alderman Jones, and was held in $800 bail to answer.

Henry J. Smith, who is addicted to beating his better-half, was again arrested last night on Market street, near Forty-second, upon the same charge. He had a hearing before Alderman Lungren, and was held to bail to answer.

THE REVENUE CUTTER MIAMI.—On the 1st inst. the United States revenue cutter Miami, attached to the Delaware station, went ashore at Port Penn, six miles below New Castle, and since then has been irreparably damaged by the floating ice. A couple of days ago the floating ice knocked off her stern, and it is probable that by this time she is a complete wreck. The Miami has been in the Government service many years, and is one of the old-fashioned wooden vessels.

FAST DRIVING.—David J. McIntyre was arrested at Fifteenth and Fitzwater streets yesterday, upon the charge of fast driving. He had a hearing before Alderman Dallas, and was fined for the offense.

PETTY THEFT.—William Butler was arrested yesterday for the theft of a blanket from his boarding-house on South Second street. The prisoner had a hearing before Alderman Lutz, and was committed for trial.

SUPPOSED INFANTICIDE.

Coroner's Inquest on the Body of the Infant Found in the Baltimore Depot.

The inquest in the case of the infant found day before yesterday in the sink of the ladies waiting room at the Baltimore depot, was commenced at noon to-day by Deputy Coroner Sees, at the new Morgue, Noble and Beach streets. The inquest was to have been held at noon yesterday, but was postponed, all save the examination of Dr. Shapleigh, on account of the absence of the prisoner, a woman who had been in the waiting room a few minutes previous to the discovery of the body, who is supposed to be the person who put the child where it was found, but not the mother.

The following testimony was elicited:—

Officer Murray (No. 24, First district) sworn—Testified to having arrested the woman Miss Connell, she having been pointed out to him by some children as the one who had left the child in the sink which they had just discovered.

George W. P. Custis (colored hackman) sworn—Testified that Miss Connell asked the way to the ladies' sitting room, which he directed her to; did not see any bundle in her hand or under her arm; saw her afterwards in the custody of the officer.

Clara Bennett, aged fifteen, sworn—Testified that she was on a visit to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum and stopped in the depot to get warm; Miss Connell came in and sat beside witness and asked if there was a water-closet in the room; she went into the closet and stayed there about five minutes; when she came out witness went into the closet with a friend named Mary Hughes; witness went into one closet and Mary Hughes into another; Mary Hughes found the bundle, there was another person in the closet fixing her hair before Miss Connell went in, but she was in the depot when the arrest was made; she was waiting for the 7 o'clock train; was never at the depot before.

Mary Hughes sworn—Testified to finding the bundle; did not open it at first, but told a lady in the waiting-room (Miss Sherry); thought it was a baby's napkin; was never at the Baltimore depot before.

Eliza Sherry sworn—Testified that she was sitting in the depot reading when the girl Clara Bennett, calling herself then Annie Jordon, told me there was a bundle in the closet; the other girl, Mary Hughes, calling herself then Susie Martin, had found it; Mary Hughes ran after a woman who had just gone out, and said that she had left the child; I spoke to the woman, who appeared to be under the influence of liquor; the woman said that she did not leave the child, and that she had grown-up children of her own.

Clara Bennett, recalled, said that she did not give her right name to Miss Sherry because she was afraid that they would put the names in the papers.

Mrs. Mary Hughes affirmed—Testified that her daughter Mary told her the particular of the finding of the child. The story agreed with the testimony of the daughter. The daughter went out to work in the morning, but said that there was no work, so they walked to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum; did not know they were not at work until they came home about 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

At the close of the testimony the prisoner was discharged, but the girls Clara Bennett and Mary Hughes were held to appear as witnesses when wanted.

Dr. Shapleigh testified yesterday to having made a post-mortem examination of the body. The child had been born alive, but had been strangled with its own umbilical cord.

The verdict was not arrived at by the jury, and a further examination will take place as soon as further facts are developed.

THE MUSKET.

Shooting Affair at Chesnut Hill.

An affair occurred at Chesnut Hill last night which in all probability may result in the death of one of the participants. It appears that about 11 o'clock James Savage and John Fitz Henry became involved in a quarrel in a tavern at the above-named place and high words passed between them. What the trouble was about we were not informed. The matter, however, blew over and Henry left and proceeded to his home. Savage soon after departed, and in going to his residence he was obliged to pass the home of Henry. Not content with what happened in the tavern, Savage, it is alleged, threw stones at the house of Mr. Henry.

The latter became exasperated at the conduct of Savage and seized a musket which stood in one corner of his room; he raised the window and fired at him, the load from the weapon taking effect in his neck and shoulder. Savage is said to be dangerously wounded. The police, on being notified of the occurrence, arrested the perpetrator of the deed and locked him up for a hearing at the Central this afternoon. The injured man is aged about thirty years, and resides at the lower end of Chesnut Hill. The prisoner Henry is about fifty years of age. He resides on Main street, below Wissahickon avenue.

LEVYING BLACK MAIL.—Anna Krips, aged 31 years, who has been going among the merchants along the wharf selling pictures and carrying on a system of black mail, was yesterday taken into custody by Beggar Detective Reeder and sent to the House of Refuge by Alderman Quirk. The plan of the prisoner was to first offer to a merchant a picture for a trifling sum. If he declined to purchase she would leave, and in a few minutes return and threaten to swear against him a serious offense if he did not present her with a few dollars. She had been carrying on this game for some time past, and parties whom she had approached on the subject were finally forced to make complaint to the Mayor.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMSHIPS.—The steamship Juniata, of the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company's line to New Orleans, via Havana, left the wharf this morning at 8 o'clock. She took a full freight and over thirty passengers. The Yazoo, of the same line, arrived at New Orleans on Monday last, and found a full cargo already engaged for her return. She will leave there on the 20th inst., touching at Havana. The steamship Wyoming, of the Savannah line, arrived here last evening with a good freight and several passengers. The Tonawanda arrived at Savannah at 8 o'clock this morning, having been detained twenty hours by a dense fog.

THE BROAD STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, at the corner of Brown street, is holding a series of interesting revival meetings, conducted by Rev. A. B. Earle and Rev. E. L. Magoon. They are well attended, and many persons, old and young, have already professed a change of heart. There is a power in the preaching of Mr. Earle we have rarely observed in any minister, and an earnest, living, working faith. No doubt great good will result to Philadelphia from these meetings. It is impossible for harm to come to any one who may go to hear either of these gentlemen.

ACCIDENT.—At a late hour last night a carriage being driven down Coates street, near Eighteenth, came in collision with a passenger car. The horses then took fright, and dashed off. The driver, James Mullen, was thrown from his seat, and sustained severe injuries. The occupants of the vehicle, a lady and gentleman, were also thrown out, but they escaped with but slight injuries. The car was slightly damaged, and the carriage totally wrecked.

CHARGED WITH STORE ROBBERY.—William Brannow, John Moon, and Bernard McGathy were taken into custody yesterday, on a warrant charging them with store robbery. The allegation is that about a week ago they broke into the store of Dennis Brearty, No. 70½ Bainbridge street, and stole twelve pairs of shoes. The accused were committed by Alderman Collins for trial.

A CRAZY MAN.—A lunatic is now at the station house, Twenty-third and Brown streets, awaiting somebody to claim and care for him. He appears to be crazy on the subject of religion. He was found wandering around, having under his arm a Bible, a book of devotions, a commentary, and other volumes. He is about 30 years of age. In the fly leaf of the Bible appears the name of Charles Biddulf.

A DISORDERLY HACKMAN.—Patrick Bradley, a hackman, was arrested at the Baltimore depot last night, upon the charge of disorderly conduct. He was drunk and annoying the passengers who arrived by the early evening train. The arrest was made by Special Officer Smith. Patrick was held in $500 bail to answer by Alderman Dallas.

SENT TO THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.—Last night Charles Coston, a lad, was found secreted in the cellar of a store on Market street near Thirty-third. As there was considerable property stored there, the supposition is that he contemplated a robbery. Coston was sent to the House of Refuge.

THIRD EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

Corruption in Indian Affairs.

The Parker-Welsh Investigation.

The Brooks-Hastings Case.

It Goes by Default.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Reported Cholera in Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—A letter received at the Navy Department from the United States steamer Kansas, at Minatitlan, Mexico, contradicts the report that the cholera was raging at that port, and states that the disease is unknown there. It is one of the few locations around the West Indies entirely free from both cholera and yellow fever. The latest advices from the

Tehuantepec Surveying Party

in the interior report all in good health and spirits. Lieutenant-commander Forquhar, under date of January 6, reports the arrival of the steamer Kansas, under his command, at Vera Cruz. He would remain three or four days, in obedience to orders from Captain Shufeldt, commanding the Tehuantepec surveying expedition.

Colorado as a State.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Governor McCook of Colorado, has been in Washington for some days. He recently appeared before the Senate Committee on Territories urging and giving reasons why the Territory should be admitted into the Union as a State.

Arkansas Congressional Election.

Some surprise is expressed because the Governor of Arkansas, although the Congressional election took place in November, has not yet issued certificates to the Representatives elect.

The Income Taxes.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue was before the Ways and Means Committee to-day in regard to the general workings of the Internal Revenue law, with such amendments as in his judgment should be adopted at the present session. First of all he recommends a repeal of the income tax, then a repeal of the section giving moieties to supervisors and collectors. He does not propose to make any change in the

Taxation of Whisky

but he wants something done to facilitate the export of whisky. There were various other minor amendments which he proposed, all of which were favorably received, by the committee.

The Special Committee on the

Brooks-Hastings Investigation

will bring the matter before the House. In their report they will set forth the fact that Hastings having failed to make good his charges, Brooks should be honorably acquitted. Hastings has refused to answer in any particular, and nothing is left but to dismiss the case.

General Kingsman, who was sent out as a special agent by the Secretary of the Treasury to investigate the

Smuggling on the Rio Grande.

under the free zone laws of Mexico has returned, and reports that there is no way of breaking up the system unless the United States send an army to the northern tier of the Mexican States. The Mexican Government seems determined to allow the laws on the subject to remain as they are. There is a general feeling here of all the Mexican States on the Rio Grande border in favor of annexation.

The Parker Investigation.

Some thirteen witnesses were present last night at the investigation before the Appropriation Committee of Affairs of the Indian Bureau. Neither Parker nor Welsh were present. General Chipman, counsel for Parker, said they were ready to meet and disprove all the charges preferred by Mr. Welsh. The committee will meet again to-night.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 18.—Mr. Petriken introduced a bill fixing the number of directors of the Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad at seven, and fixing the second Tuesday of February for the election. Passed.

Mr. Connell introduced a bill increasing the number of the directors of the Philadelphia Trust and Safe Deposit Company; also, one incorporating the Artisan's Insurance Company; also, one incorporating the Fire Insurance Patrol of Philadelphia; also, one increasing the capital of the Insurance Company of North America; also, one relieving the real estate of Germantown Dispensatory from taxation; also, one incorporating Bridesburg Bank.

Mr. Dechert introduced a bill providing that in every indictment for involuntary manslaughter it shall be sufficient to charge that defendant did kill and slay deceased.

House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. Stone, so much of the Governor's message as refers to the harbor of Erie was sent to the Appeal Committee.

Mr. Keene offered a resolution giving the use of the hall in June next to the Right Eminent Grand Commandery of Masons of Pennsylvania. Passed.

Mr. Reinoehl offered a resolution giving the use of the hall to the Homeopathic Medical Society. Passed.

Mr. Miller offered a resolution providing that it shall not hereafter be considered discourteous on the part of the Speaker for him to appoint any person whom he may deem proper as chairman of any special committee. It has heretofore been the custom to appoint the person whose resolution formed the committee. Laid over.

The following bills were introduced by Mr. White:—Allowing insurance companies to increase their directors; also, to provide for detailed reports from hospitals and organizations which receive State aid; also authorizing counties and townships to vote every three years upon the license question; also regulating the management of the State Treasury, being the same bill which was defeated in 1870; also providing for a convention to amend the State Constitution.

Mr. Johnson, authorizing Hancock Lodge to sell certain real estate; also incorporating the Miner's and Shipper's Bank.

Mr. Miller, of Philadelphia, exempting the property of the Y. M. C. Association from taxation.

Also, raising the grade along the line of the Connecting Railway, and establishing a street running parallel with the same.

Also, extending the Hestonville, Mantua, and Fairmount Railway from the Lancaster turnpike to Elm street, along Fifty-second street, subject to regulation of Councils.

Also, vacating Hart lane, in the Twenty-eighth ward, from Twenty-second to Twenty-seventh streets.

Also, vacating a forty feet wide alley running from Eadline to Haverford street, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets.

By Mr. Lamon, authorizing City Councils to establish markets for farmers on any street or streets north of Laurel and east of Second if the property-holders shall consent.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand. FARR & BROTHER, Makers, No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

FOURTH EDITION

To-day's Cable News.

The Resistance of Paris.

Horrors of the Bombardment.

MATTERS AT THE CAPITAL.

The Old and New Tariff.

Regulation of Railway Rates.

An Earthquake in Connecticut.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Resistance of Paris.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—(Special to the N. Y. *Telegram*).—The Parisians are determined to resist the Prussians *en masse*, should Trochu allow the enemy to enter the city. The idea of yielding is repulsed with indignation.

The Shop-keeping Spirit,

however, prevails very largely, and many Parisian tradesmen are congratulating themselves that they are still in possession of articles of *vertu* that will tempt the German princes to make extensive purchases whenever they enter the capital.

All accounts agree that

A Resistance to the Enemy

will, however, be shown that has not been equalled in the annals of war.

The Horrors of the Bombardment

have so enraged the population that they are furious, and will go out to fight the enemy despite all military caution and interference of the government.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Old and New Tariff.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Mr. Sherman to-day in the Senate, from the Finance Committee, reported adversely Mr. Conkling's bill relative to goods purchased for importation prior to January 1, 1871, allowing them to come in under the old tariff.

In connection with the

N. Y. Central Scrip Dividend,

Mr. Sherman stated that the committee asked to be discharged from consideration of the letter, on the ground that the subject was not one for legislation, but for action of the courts.

Regulation of Railway Rates.

In the Senate, Mr. Nye offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on the Judiciary to examine and report how far Congress is authorized to regulate the fare and transportation upon railroads between the States under the constitutional provision authorizing Congress to regulate commerce between the States.

FROM NEW YORK.

No Cable News To-day.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—No news has been received by cable to 1 o'clock to-day. The latest advices from London to the press bear date of 2 A. M. the 17th.

The Express Robbery.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Filkins, the supposed express robber, reached this city this morning and was conveyed to jail.

Congressional Nomination.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 18.—The Democrats of the Second New Hampshire District have nominated N. Bell, of Manchester, for Congress.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Earthquake Shock.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 18.—A despatch from Laconia reports a shock of earthquake at 7·30 o'clock this morning, which made a deep, heavy, rumbling noise. The shock or explosion was also felt at Lake Village, and was so severe as to jar houses, shake crockery, etc., and start logs from the ice in the bay. The shock seemed to pass from east to west.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—THIRD SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Mr. Sherman, from the Finance Committee, reported back and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury relating to a tax on the forty-five millions of scrip dividends of the New York Central Railroad.

The committee was discharged.

Mr. Fenton, from the Finance Committee, reported without amendment a bill to provide for the redemption of copper and other token coins.

Mr. Fenton explained that the bill had received the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. It was passed.

It requires of the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem in lawful money all copper, nickel, and other base metal coinage when presented in sums of not less than $20.

Mr. Morton moved to take from the table the papers accompanying the President's message with a view to their reference to a committee.

The motion was agreed to, when Mr. Morton moved to refer them to a special committee on the subject.

Mr. Casserly moved as an amendment to refer the papers to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Wilson said the Senate had before it from official sources such a record of crime as no Christian or civilized land during the last five years could present. What Congress now wanted to do was to put down the Ku-klux organization of the South, which had all the resemblance of the old legalized Southern code system.

Mr. Warner hoped a special committee would be appointed, by whom some remedy would be devised for the insecurity of life and property, and the wholesale denial of the exercise of the rights of citizenship. He reminded the Senate that upon the announcement in the Senate, about a year and a half before of the death of Mr. Hinds, a member of Congress from Arkansas, who was assassinated because of his political opinions, he (Warner) had asserted that while the Government had shown its power to crush the Rebellion, it has yet failed to show its power to protect its citizens.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Swann, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill appropriating $100,000 for the expenses of the Joint Committee to fix the northwest boundary along the 49th parallel, between Lake of the Woods and the Rocky Mountains. Made the special order for Tuesday next.

Mr. Julian offered a resolution instructing the Commissioner on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of legislation to guard the rights of States to lands granted them for educational purposes, and to prevent their monopoly. Adopted.

Mr. Porter asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire what legislation is necessary to prevent J. W. Smith, of the Military Academy (the colored cadet), from being maltreated and persecuted on account of his color.

Mr. Wood objected.

Mr. Stoughton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to enable honorably discharged soldiers and the widows and orphan children of soldiers to acquire homesteads. Recommitted.

The House then proceeded to vote on the amendments to the Legislative Appropriation bill.

The amendment for paying J. W. Douglas, late acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the salary of Commissioner for November and December last was agreed to—yeas, 91; nays, 90.

The amendment increasing the appropriation for the Bureau of Education from $14,500 to $26,500 was agreed to—yeas, 119; nays, 62.

The amendment increasing the salaries of the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court to $8500 and $8000 respectively was agreed to—yeas, 112; nays, 70.

The bill was then passed.

Mr. Sargent introduced a bill to enable the people of Utah to form a Constitution and State Government, and for its admission as a State into the Union. Referred.

Mr. Dawes, from the Committee on Appropriations, asked leave to report a joint resolution for the appointment by the President of a commissioner of fish and fisheries, to be selected from among the civil officers of the Government, of proved scientific acquaintance with the fish of the coast, and to serve without additional salary; whose duty it shall be to prosecute investigations and inquiries with a view of ascertaining whether any diminution in the number of fish on the coast of the United States has taken place, and if so the causes thereof, and what protective, prohibitory, or precautionary measures should be adopted in the premises.

Mr. Farnsworth objected to the consideration of the measure.

Mr. Dawes replied that the gentleman might think this a subject of no importance whatever but he assured the gentleman that along the coasts of New Jersey and New York and of the British American possessions it was a matter of very vital importance. Fish was a source of food for the people, the demand for which was daily increasing.

Mr. Armstrong, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported back, with amendments, the Senate bill authorizing the sale of certain lands reserved for the use of the Menomonee tribe of Indians in Wisconsin.

Mr. Beck offered an amendment prohibiting the making of any contract with the Indians for commission or compensation for services in regard to the sale of their lands or the obtaining of their annuities, etc. He remarked upon the injustice constantly perpetrated on the Indians in that respect, referring particularly to the recent exaction of 33⅓ per cent. commission from the Quapaw Indians.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 18.—Cotton—Better feeling, but not active; middling upland, 15c.; low middling, 14⅞@14¾c. Flour active, and market favors sellers. Wheat firm and active, and receipts better; Ohio and Indiana $1·50@1·75; Pennsylvania, $1·47@1·52; other grades unchanged. Corn steady; white, 81@85c. yellow, 76@78c. Oats quiet at 55@57c. Provisions firm and in good demand. Whisky strong at 93½c.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—About half-past 6 o'clock this morning Henrietta Lockhardt, a servant employed in the family of James Cavin, residing at No. 2229 Green street, attempted suicide by jumping out of a third story window. In the fall she broke her left arm and right leg. Henrietta refuses to say why she attempted the destruction of her life. She was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

CUSTOM HOUSE APPOINTMENTS.—James L. Gibbs has been appointed clerk and Charles H. Davis messenger in the General Appraiser's office.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Pa R con mt.. bds.reg.s5wn..	96	100 sh Reading R s5.	49·31
$1000 Leh 6s, 84.....	84½	100 do.... s30.	49¼
27 sh Penna RR...	62¾	400 do.... ls.	49¼
100 do.....s60.	62½	100 do.......c.	49¼
100 do.....b30.	62⅝	100 do......2d.	49¼
200 do.......ls.	62½	50 do.........	49·44
100 do..s30wn.	62½	40 do..b5&in.	49½
200 do......ls.	62½	100 do.....c.	49 3-16
55 do.........	62½	100 do	49 3-16
100 do.........	62⅝	400 do.........	49¼
2 do.........	62⅝	200 do ......ls.	49¼
100 do.....b30.	62⅝	100 do.....b10.	49¼
100 do..s60wn.	62½	200 sh Leh Nav..ls. b60wn....	33¾
100 do.....s60.	62⅝	100 sh Cam & A.b30.	121¼
10 sh Norrist'n R c.	80		

SECOND BOARD.

$3000 Sch N 6s'82.2d.	73¾	100 sh Penna s60wn.	62⅝
$3000 do....Sat.	73¾	200 do......ls.	62⅝
$1000 City 6s, N.2d.	100⅜	100 do....b60.	62¾
$10000 Pa & N Y C 7s lots....	92¼	21 do......ls.	62⅝
$1000 Cong R Bs ...	85½	100 do..s60wn.	62½
10 sh Kens'n Bank.	120	300 do..ls.b60.	62¾
3 sh Leh V R...	60½	100 do........	62⅝
100 do....b60.	60⅝	138 sh Read R...ls.	49⅜
		15 sh Norrist'n R.ls	80

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS ENGRAVED AND PRINTED IN THE LATEST STYLE.

A fine assortment of FRENCH, ENGLISH, and AMERICAN PAPER, with Envelopes to Match.

PAPER and ENVELOPES, ready stamped, always on hand.

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THE GREAT WEDDING CARD DEPOT.

The Latest Novelties in

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Antique, Undine, Rose, Silver Grey.

Wedding Cards,

That cannot be equalled in style, and very low in price

WM. H. HOSKINS,
No. 913 ARCH Street.

DRY GOODS.

1871.

PRIOR TO STOCK TAKING,

February 1,

WE WILL CLOSE OUT,

Regardless of Cost,

BALANCE OF

DRESS GOODS,
PAISLEY SHAWLS,
BROCHE SHAWLS,
BLANKET SHAWLS,
HOOP SKIRTS AND CLOTH SKIRTS,
CLOAKING CLOTHS AND PLAIDS,
HEAVY FLANNELS, BLANKETS, ETC.

We offer Special Bargains in BLACK SILKS, upon which our customers can now save from 25 cents to 50 cents on the yard.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
NORTHEAST CORNER OF
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
2 3 thstu3 PHILADELPHIA.

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POPULAR PRICES
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9 10 tuths No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

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No. 1033 CHESNUT STREET,
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THE AMERICAN

Combination Button-Hole

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SEWING MACHINE

Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, EASE, and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

STITCHING, HEMMING, FELLING,
TUCKING, CORDING, BRAIDING,
QUILTING, GATHERING, AND
SEWING ON, OVERSEAMING,
EMBROIDERING ON THE
EDGE, AND ITS BEAUTIFUL BUTTON-
HOLE AND EYE-
LET HOLE
WORK,

Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other similar invention.

This is the only new family machine that embodies any Substantial Improvement upon the many old machines in the market.

It Certainly has no Equal.

It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes on all kinds of fabrics.

Call and see it operate, and get samples of the work.

We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN," a beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price. This machine does all that is done on the Combination except the Overseaming and Button-hole work.

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THE STRONGEST AND BEST-SECURED, AS WELL AS MOST PROFITABLE INVESTMENT NOW OFFERED IN THE MARKET.

7 PER CENT. GOLD

First Mortgage Bonds,

Coupon or Registered, and free of U. S. Tax,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD,

ISSUED BY THE

Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and Minnesota R. R. Co.

The small remaining balance of the Loan for sale

At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

Interest payable May and November.

J. EDGAR THOMSON, }
CHARLES L. FROST, } Trustees.

The bonds are issued at $20,000 per mile against the portion only of the line fully completed and equipped.

The greater part of the road is already in operation, and the present earnings are largely in excess of the operating expenses and interest on the bonds. The balance of the work necessary to establish through connections, thereby shortening the distance between St. Paul and Chicago 45 miles, and 90 miles to St. Louis, is rapidly progressing, in time for the movement of the coming grain crops, which, it is estimated, will double the present income of the road.

The established character of this road, running as it does through the heart of the most thickly-settled and richest portion of the great State of Iowa, together with its present advanced condition and large earnings, warrant us in unhesitatingly recommending these bonds to investors as, in every respect, an undoubted security. A small quantity of the issue only remains unsold, and when the enterprise is completed, which will be this fall, an immediate advance over subscription price may be looked for.

The bonds have fifty years to run, are convertible at the option of the holder into the stock of the Company at par, and the payment of the principal is provided for by a sinking fund. The convertibility privilege attached to these bonds cannot fail to cause them, at an early day, to command a market price considerably above par. U. S. Five-twenties at present prices return only 4½ per cent. currency interest, while these bonds pay 9½ per cent., and we regard them to be as safe and fully equal as a security to any Railroad Bond issued; and until they are placed upon the New York Stock Exchange, the rules of which require the road to be completed, we obligate ourselves to rebuy at any time any of these bonds sold by us after this date at the same price as realized by us on their sale.

All marketable securities taken in payment free of commission and express charges.

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